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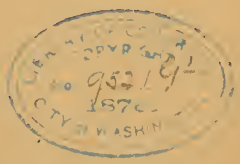
FOR THE USE OF

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,

CONTAINING A

Descriptive "Tour of the City and Capitol Buildings," distinctly denoting prominent objects of interest in the Capital City of Pennsylvania, and how to see them; together with "Historical Narratives," State, county and city official directory, statistics, societies, and other valuable information.

By J. R. ORWIG,
ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN.



HARRISBURG:
PATRIOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1876.

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J. R. ORWIG,
HARRISBURG, PA.

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PREFACE.

OBSERVING that there existed a great want, on the part of strangers visiting Harrisburg, of some simple, practical and convenient book, that would explain the locality and means of access to the leading points of interest in the Capital City of Pennsylvania, and especially to the Public Buildings and Park, I have compiled this little volume for publication. It is sent forth on its mission in the hope that it may prove helpful and useful to citizens and to the strangers within our gates.

The book will be revised annually, and enlarged in scope and improved as the public demands may justify. The editor will be grateful for any corrections or suggestions.

J. R. ORWIG.

HARRISBURG, 1876.

TO THE READER.

More than one hundred passenger trains arrive and depart from Harrisburg daily. Incident to this immense travel thousands of strangers are compelled to remain a limited time; while many others, it is natural to presume, voluntarily remain to take a "bird eye view" of the Capital of Pennsylvania. Thus, probably, hundreds of thousands are, annually, "strangers within our gates." To this class, especially, "The Route," and the "Tour of the City," and the "Tour of the Buildings," in the following pages, are commended, while the "Historical Narratives" will be alike valuable to the visitor and the citizen.

A few preliminary observations will be sufficient to enable any one, without other guide, to see, in a promenade of an hour or two—which may be indefinitely extended—the most prominent objects of interest in Harrisburg.

All visitors by railroad, by whatever route ticketed, are landed at the great railway centre on Market and Canal streets, in or about one of the two Union depots of the great rival lines of the Pennsylvania railroad company and the Philadelphia and Reading company, and their connections.

The depots face each other, on opposite sides of Market street, with a large open space between them for omnibuses, carriages, &c. The railroad tracks *all* run north and south, through or by the depots. The streets of the city cross each other generally at right angles. Except along the railroad tracks—which do not run quite parallel with the streets of the city—there are no irregular places to confuse the stranger, so that having entered upon "The Route," on Market street, with a copy of the GUIDE, the visitor may easily pursue the line we have indicated, and see with composure, and doubtless with gratification, the chief attractions of the Capital City.

Baggage, properly checked, may be safely entrusted to the baggage departments at the depot, or may be checked at one of the hotels near by.

Market street, it should be observed, is the centre of the system for numbering houses, increasing both north and south, and from the Susquehanna river eastward, one hundred being allotted to a square.

The streets crossing Market at right angles are named numerically, beginning at the river, Front, Second, &c., as high as Nineteenth street in East Harrisburg. The narrow avenues or alleys bear distinctive names, running both north and south, so also the regular streets running parallel with Market.

☞ See City Directory, for any street or names and residence of citizens, kept at all public places.

THE ROUTE.

From depots, west, up Market street to Third street—three squares.

To the right, up North Third street to Walnut street—one square.

Enter the Capitol Park, corner Third and Walnut streets.

Leave the Park immediately in front of the main building, at West State street—three squares north from Walnut street.

West, out State street to Second street—one square.

To the right, up Second street to North street—one square.

To the left, west, out North street to Front street—one square.

To the left, down Front street to Washington avenue—seven squares.

To the left, out Washington avenue to South Second street—one square.

To the left, up Second street to Market street—three squares.

To the right, down Market street to depots—four squares; total distance twenty-five squares.

Names of streets of Harrisburg running east and west, with numbers of houses.

NORTH OF MARKET STREET.		SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.	
House number.	Name of Street.	House number.	Name of Street.
1..	Market.	1..	Market.
100..	Walnut.	100..	Chestnut.
200..	Locust.	200..	Mulberry.
300..	Pine.	300..	Washington avenue.
400..	South.	400..	Vine.
500..	State.	500..	Tuscarora.
600..	Liberty.	600..	Nagle.
700..	North.	700..	Hanna.
800..	Briggs.	800..	Dock.
900..	Forster.		
1000..	Boas.		
1100..	Herr.		
1200..	Verbeke, (or Broad.)		
1300..	Calder.		
1400..	Reily.		
1500..	Harris.		
1600..	Hamilton.		
1700..	Kelker.		
1800..	Muench.		
1900..	Peffer.		
2000..	Maclay.		

Streets running north and south are named numerically, beginning at the river, and their numbers indicate their location.

A TOUR OF THE CITY.

ON MARKET STREET.

Emerging from either of the two great depots, with a copy of the GUIDE as a *Chaperon*, the visitor will enter upon "The Tour of the city." The large open space between the depots is the foot of Market street, and is on the eastern limit of the built up portion of the city, (geographically, however, about the centre of the present limits.) The streets of the city run not quite parallel with the points of the compass, but for convenience they are so considered in the directions contained in the GUIDE. The railroad tracks at this converging point run north and south, and Market street crosses them in an east and west course.

It may not be inappropriate to note here that Calder's line of omnibuses are always in waiting, at all trains, day and night, and will convey passengers, with baggage, to any part of the city—fare twenty-five cents. Also, that the City Passenger Railway's tracks extend to the railroad depots on Market street, carrying passengers to northern and southern extremities of the city, or to within a few squares, or convenient walking distance, of all the prominent places enumerated in the GUIDE—fare six cents.

Having reached Market street, the large hotel immediately before you is the United States, and its prominence affords a most convenient rendezvous, or place of beginning, for the tourist, (the United States is a first class hotel, $3 00 per day.) A glance eastward, before leaving this locality, presents a view of East Harrisburg, or "Allison's Hill," with Brant's private residence, built in the style of the Elizabethan period, and the massive columnar stone edifice of the Catholic convent, and St. Geneveves' Academy, as the most prominent features. Facing towards the city, you look upon the principal business street of Harrisburg—Market street—six squares to the Susquehanna, and singularly enough *up street* to the river.

Proceeding westward to the first street crossing Market, we see on our right the abrupt angle of Fifth street, and a full view of the German Catholic church. Looking southward the

street indicates the angle formed by the railroads and the streets, and is the southern terminus of Fifth street. On Fourth street, on looking to your left, half a square south, is the stately spire of the First Lutheran church, 175 feet high, with its chime of bells, the only chimes in the city. This church contains one of the finest auditoriums in the city. Looking northward, to your right, we obtain a glimpse of the dome of the Capitol, and the Capitol park. The Bethel, church of God, half a square distant, was once the charge of the distinguished Rev. John Winebrenner, after whom the denomination is yet sometimes called the Winebrennarians. The Adam's Express office is on the north-west corner of Fourth and Market. No. 333 is the State Bank. The modest and rather dilapidated building at No. 314 is the present post office, and will likely be until the new United States buildings are completed, to be erected at Third and Walnut streets. The large hotel now in view on the south-west corner of Market and Third is the Lochiel, a first class house, $3 00 per day, and during a session of the State Legislature is the headquarters of Republican statesmen and politicians. The imposing six-story brick edifice just beyond, on Third street, is the Benjamin Singerly Printing House. The Mayor's office is in the rear of the Lochiel hotel.

The prospect from this point is that of the business centre of the city. The white marble front, on the north-east corner, is the City Bank, and the fine edifice on north-west corner is the *Daily Telegraph* building, a first class printing establishment, well worth a visit. The *Telegraph* is published daily, every afternoon, and weekly. It is the State organ of the Republican party. On North Third street, leaving Market street, the visitor will turn northward one square to Capitol Park.

ON NORTH THIRD STREET.

Number 11 North Third street is the office of the Western Union telegraph company. At No. 26, opposite side, are the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, open to visitors, and contain a public library. The imposing edifice south-east corner Third and Walnut streets is the Masonic Hall and Opera House.

Stopping briefly to note objects of prominence before entering the Park, the visitors will see, looking up Third street immediately before him, the State Capital Hotel, and near by the towering brick building of the Patriot Publishing Company. This is the site chosen for the new Government building, which will be a magnificent structure. The *Patriot* is published daily, morning and evening, and weekly. It is the State organ of the Democratic party. The handsome private residence of Mr. P. K. Boyd is just beyond, and still farther up Third street, on the corner of Pine street, is the attractive spire of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church. This beautiful edifice is constructed of blue limestone, is of the most artistic design, Gothic architecture, and contains one of the finest auditoriums and Sabbath school rooms in the State. Looking west, to our left, out Walnut street, near by, in striking contrast, are the frowning walls of the Dauphin County Prison, a castellated structure of granite stone, two stories, with an octagonal tower, flanked by two wing walls, which enclose the prison proper. The prison contains about forty cells and cost forty thousand dollars.

THE CAPITOL PARK.

We now enter the Capitol Park. The grounds are charming. At all favorable seasons they are a common resort for men, women and children. The green sward is kept closely shorn, and the trees are stately, various, rare and oramental, with shrubbery and flowers, and the fountains impart an exquisite freshness most exhilarating to the traveller. The Park, when clothed in snow and ice, and lit up by a winter's sun, as it frequently is, forms a scene fairly like and indescribably grand. There are about thirteen acres, enclosed with a neat and substantial iron fence, which cost about $30,000. The grounds are gently sloping from the centre, and the Capitol Buildings are on the summit. The site is most admirably adapted for its use, and was set apart for this purpose before Harrisburg was a city, and before it was chosen as the location for the capital of the State. This was the act of John Harris, that clear headed and public-spirited pioneer and patriot. Leaving the board walk near by the monument erected to the Mexican

soldiers, from several points, passing to the right a short distance, the visitors obtain a fine prospect of East Harrisburg and the reservoir, and to the left the site of Mt. Kalma Cemetery and the tower of the new State Arsenal, formerly located near the spot where the visitor is now standing. The dome of the State Insane Asylum, of the Middle district, is seen in the distance. The beautiful monument was erected in 1868, from a design by Mr. Hamilton Alricks, Jr., of Harrisburg, at a cost of about $10,000. It is one hundred and five feet high. The sub-base is of granite, with a base proper of ten feet square and buttresses at each corner surmounted by eagles. The face of the sides are panelled and contain the names of the different battles of the Mexican war. The Corinthian column is seventy-six feet high, of Maryland marble, surmounted by a statue of Victory, which is of fine Italian marble and was executed in Rome for this monument. The enclosure surrounding the monument is constructed of muskets used in the service by the United States soldiers in Mexico.

In front of the monument, "like warriors taking their rest," lie specimens of artillery, trophies of the Mexican war, and several others, the generous gift of General Lafayette. The Mexican guns, one a six and the other an eighteen pounder, were captured at Cerra Gorda. The larger one was manufactured in England in 1824, and contains the following inscription: "Captured at Cerra Gorda, April 18, 1847, by the American Army under Major General Scott. Presented to the State of Pennsylvania by Major General Patterson." The smaller one was cast in Mexico, and contains on the breach the inscription "El Pegaso," (a winged horse,) in raised letters, and bears the same inscription as the former. The other brass pieces were brought to this country in the fleet of Count D'Estang and were presented to the Continental Congress by General Lafayette. They are highly ornamented, bearing in their polished surface and exquisite carving, evidences of superior workmanship and Parisian taste. Their handles are carved to represent two dolphins, with bodies raised in centre. Encircling the breach of one of them is the inscription, "A. Doray, Par. Berringer, 1756." On the middle of the top surface is a plate upon which the figures, a sun, a crown, cannon and flags are grace-

fully combined, crowned by the words, "Nec pluribus impar," (not an unequal match for numbers,) while on the other, bearing the French oriflamme, a bunch of lilies with spearpoints at the edge, has beneath it, half wreathing the muzzle, the strangly significant warning, "Ultima ratio Regnum," (the last argument of kings.) Both letters and figuring are in bas relief, and for the work of more than a century ago, are specimens of admirable skill. These have never "burnt powder" since here, except on a single occasion, when General Lafayette visited Harrisburg in 1824, when they were used to fire the salute.

Passing towards the buildings, and surrounding them, the labyrinth of walks, carriage ways, fountains, flowers, shrubbery, evergreens, etc., justly excite the admiration of all observers.

The corner stone of the Capitol was laid at twelve o'clock, Monday, May, 31, 1819, by Governor Findley, Stephen Hill, architect and contractor, William Smith, stone cutter, and Valentine Kergen and Samuel White, masons, in the presence of the commissioners and a large concourse of citizens; and was followed by a salute.

The first, or most southern building, is the Department of Internal Affairs, including former Departments of the Surveyor General, and the Bureau of Statistics. The second, or main building, contains the Legislative Halls—Senate and House—Committee rooms, the State Library, Lieutenant Governor's room, the Flag room, Adjutant General's Department, Insurance Deparment, Attorney General's room, School Department and the rooms of the Board of Charities. The third, or most northern building, contains the Auditor General and State Treasury Departments, on the first floor, and the Executive Chamber and State Departments on the second floor.

Visitors who propose making the tour of the city *only*, in the limited time, will of necessity omit the "tour of the buildings" and resume "The Route" from the front of the main building.

TOUR OF THE BUILDINGS.

The Capitol buildings and departments are always open to visitors during business hours, and the Messenger in each department may be freely depended upon as an attentive *chaperon* for his department.

We begin the tour in the order enumerated, and enter first the Department of Internal Affairs. The main entrance is to the south, towards the Mexican monument. The building was formerly the Land Department, but has been greatly enlarged, and is sixty-two feet by ninety-two feet. The front is ornamented by a large Ionic facade with pediment and columns. The doorway enters into a large vestibule, twenty by twenty-two feet, which has a wide and handsome walnut stair case and balustrade leading to the second story. The floor of the vestibule is of black and white marble tiles. On the right, as you enter, is the private office of the Secretary, handsomely furnished with all the modern conveniences attached. Immediately facing the vestibule is the entrance to the principal office. Before entering, however, we will ascend the stairway to the second floor, occupied by the Supreme Court on the right, and by the Bureau of Statistics on the left, both very fine rooms. Retracing our steps to the first floor, we enter the principal office of the department, which is thirty-five by forty-two feet, and fitted up with counters and large iron and walnut casing for books, papers, &c. On inquiry, you may be shown, to your right, into the office of the Chief Clerk, at the east end of the building, twenty by thirty-four feet, also elegantly furnished, and contains the library of the office. Passing out and through the principal office we enter the general office, which completes the tour of this building. There are many attractions to be seen in this department among the mass of land warrants, many over a century old, massive tomes containing quaint specimens of chirography, as unique as they are beautiful. There are deeds of transfer from the brothers Penn and their illustrious cotemporaries, exhibiting their autographs. A large book contains the names of persons proscribed as traitors during the Revolution. An original letter from William Penn directed "to the

Emperor of Canada." Two blocks of wood, beach and hemlock, were once produced as mute witnesses in an important land trial, having been so cut as to exhibit their annual rings, and furnished the incontestable evidence required. We now take our exit from the west door, direct from this room, (which was formerly the front,) and proceed to the second or main building.

The Capitol, or main building, is T shaped, one hundred and eighty feet front by eighty, with an extension of one hundred and five feet by fifty-four, three stories high, including the basement. The main entrance is by a large circular portico, the whole height of the building, sustained by six Ionic columns of red sandstone, painted white, four feet in diameter and thirty-six feet high. From the floor to the top of the cornice the distance is forty-six feet, and the whole height of the front is fifty and one-half feet, from the top of the cornice to the top of the dome it is fifty-seven and one-half feet, making the whole height one hundred and eight feet. We enter into the vestibule, which is eliiptical, having on its longest axis forty feet, and on its shorter thirty four feet, covered with various colored tile. Eight doors open into it on each floor. Three on the right conduct to the Hall of the House of Representatives and its galleries, and three on the left to the Senate Chamber and its galleries. The Senate Chamber is seventy-five by fifty-seven feet, and twenty-one feet high, arranged for the accommodation of fifty Senators. The Hall of the House of Representatives, originally the same size as the Senate Chamber, has recently been enlarged to accommodate the enlarged representation under the new Constitution of 1874, which increased the membership from one hundred to two hundred and one. The post-office and cloak rooms are on the right and to the rear of the Speaker's chair, and the private room of the Speaker and the Transcribing Clerks rooms on the left, with a Reporter's gallery above. The floors of both chambers are covered with fine Brussels carpeting, and the windows are elegantly upholstered with damask, costing about one thousand dollars per window. The walls and ceilings are frescoed in the most artistic style, as is the Rotunda to the vaulted ceiling of the dome, giving the whole an appear-

ance of sumptuousness rarely excelled in more modern legislative halls.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

We now pass from the rotunda through the large door or archway to the double flight of circular stairs, to the second story. The stairways unite at the first landing, immediately in front of the charming room of the State Library. This is open to visitors during library hours, indicated on the door. The dimensions of the room are 102 by 54 feet, and 24½ feet high. A gallery sustained by sixteen Corinthian pillars, twelve feet high, extends around the room. The same number of pillars corresponding with those on the first floor, extend from the gallery to the ceiling. The total length of the gallery is 312 feet, and contains 2,808 square feet of book shelving. The sixteen divisions of wall cases, on the first floor, contain 1,560 square feet of shelving, affording a capacity of 35,000 volumes. The wide gallery and the space behind the columns on the first floor are designed to be filled with alcoves, sufficient to accommodate 100,000 volumes. The ceiling, with its centre skylight, imparts to the room an air of imposing grandeur, bringing out its architectural effects in beautiful harmony, and displaying its mechanical finish in its most attractive forms. On the brackets attached to the columns are the plaster busts of Venus, Minerva, Jupiter, Dacian Slave or Gladiator, Demosthenese, Mars, the Infant Hercules, Bacchus and one of Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania. Directly in the centre of the room stands a handsome hexagon structure, of well polished walnut, surmounted by a full length statue of Minerva, imported from Rome, an exact pattern of the one in the famous Giustinian Gallery.

A visitors' register is kept here, and visitors are expected to register their names. The room is heated from the basement by Gold's patent heaters. The Library is lighted by fourteen chandeliers of six burners each, and by sixteen pillar lights of three burners each on the gallery, making the whole number of gas burners 134. The spiral stairways to the gallery form perfect circles, with a radius of four feet, and are esteemed masterpieces of workmanship. Among the pictures are Wenderoth's battle of Gettysburg, (not the property of the

State, and likely to be removed.) Another, interesting for its local and historic associations, records that startling event in the life of John Harris, the father of the founder of Harrisburg, who was about being burned for refusing "lum," or rum, to the Indians, but was rescued by the timely arrival of friendly Indians from the villages on the opposite shores. A small marble eagle, presented to the State by Com. J. D. Elliott, of the U. S. Navy, represents a specimen of marble from the ruins of Alexandria, Egypt. It was carved on the voyage by a common soldier. Two small portraits represent Columbus and Americus Vespucius, and are the work of a celebrated artist of Florence, Italy. They are very fine paintings, and said to be faithful copies of the very few portraits ever taken of those distinguished personages. These were also the gift of Commodore Elliott. A reflecting telescope bears the following on a card attached: "This instrument was purchased in London, in 1768, for the Provisional Assembly of Penna., by Benjamin Franklin, for 100 pounds sterling. It was used at Philadelphia in 1769 to observe the transit of venus over the sun's disc—the first observation of that phenomenon made on the western Hemisphere. The instrument was subsequently used by the commissioners appointed to survey the boundary lines between Pennsylvania and the States of Maryland, Virginia and New York."

Among the thousands of volumes of choice liturature are many rare books; also, among which are Audabon's Quadrupeds, Boydell's Shakesperian Illustrations, the complete works of Seneca, &c. The latter is the oldest book in the Library. It was printed in 1503. Many others were printed in the Sixteenth century. The furniture consists of sofas, chairs, desks, tables, &c., and the floors are covered with heavy Brussels carpet.

The first record we have of the Library is by the Supreme Executive Council, in 1777, when it was directed to be moved to Easton, Northampton county, for safe keeping, so that it has a place in the annals of our revolutionary struggle. And as it shared the dangers which crowded the path of the infant Republic, so was it placed in jeopardy when the full grown giant was compelled to contend within itself for its own life.

On the 26th of June, 1863, a few days prior to the battle of Gettysburg, when it was thought that a rebel army was likely to reach Harrisburg, the entire Library was conveyed by cars to Philadelphia, finding security, where in 1777 it was removed in order to be secure from the British. Many of these original volumes still occupy honorable positions on the shelves.

After the adoption of the first Constitution in 1790, the Senate and the House, each for themselves, assumed to maintain a Library, by which system there were three Libraries. But in 1816 they were consolidated and placed under one Librarian chosen annually. In 1829 the first catalogue was printed, when there were only 4,838 volumes accounted for. The second catalogue was printed in 1845, when there were 11,577 volumes. In 1854 there were said to be 13,000 volumes. The Library was at this time placed under a Librarian, to be appointed by the Governor, for a term of three years. In 1859 there were 21,923 volumes, and in 1872, by an actual count by the Librarian, there were 27,629 volumes. The Library is now conducted by the Librarian and an Assistant, and contains about 32,000 volumes. It is a reference library exclusively, free to all, but no books are by law permitted to be issued save only to State officials or members of the Legislature in their official capacity. Visitors are fully accorded the privilege of viewing the Library throughout. It is maintained by direct appropriations from the State Treasury, and the books are all purchased by the Librarian, except such as are obtained by exchange or that may be presented by friends or authors.

Leaving this department, we ascend to the main hall, of the second floor by a short flight of stairs, where the vestibule has a circular opening, with a railing surrounding it, through which may be seen the openings of the several stories to the ceiling, and through that to the interior of the dome with its vaulted roof. A capacious hall leads from this vestibule to both ends of the building; communicating with the several department offices, etc. The first room on the left is the private room of the Lieutenant Governor, directly opposite is the Insurance Department, farther on is the Adjutant General's Department and the Flag room. This latter is a most interesting resort and should be visited.

THE FLAG ROOM.

The flag room was fitted up by authority of the Legislature in 1867, for the safe keeping and exhibition of the Pennsylvania State flags, used by the different regimental organizations that participated in the war for the Union from 1861 to 1865, and representing 387,284 men, exclusive of the militia called out for brief terms. A neat plate indicates the number of the regiment to which the flag belonged. They are tastefully displayed from two large pedestals in the centre of the room, and from brackets extended across the windows, eight half brackets on the walls and from quarter brackets inserted in the corners, thus forming a continous circuit of the room. The flags are inserted in sockets suspended in almost perpendicular positions, thus displaying them to good advantage. They are nearly all pierced with bullets or perforated and torn with shot and shell, and faded and worn through long service and on many hotly contested battlefields; each with its mute eloquence telling its own story of trial and triumph. Some are only remnants of silken shreds, and all are just as they were returned to the State at the close of the rebellion. A number of the flags contain cards, explanatory of some special historic interest. The 150th has the following:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Oct.* 25, 1869.

"*To the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania:*

"SIR:—I am instructed by the President to send herewith the flag of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, said to have been captured at Gettysburg, and recaptured in the baggage of Jeff. Davis. Please acknowledge its receipt.

"Very respectfully,
"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"*Adjutant General.*"

The flag was taken in Gettysburg, under the following circumstances. It was on the evening of the first day, all the color guard were killed, the last being Corporal Joseph Gutelius, (of Mifflinburg, Union county.) When surrounded, and almost alone, he was commanded to surrender the flag. His

mute reply was to enfold it in his arms, and he was instantly shot dead through its silken folds. His grave is No. 11, Section A, Pennsylvania Division, National Cemetery, Gettysburg.

The Fifty-first—two flags—were those belonging to the regiment formerly commanded by Governor Hartranft. The Twenty-eighth—three flags—were those of Governor Geary's regiment, but space forbids even a cursive history of many others worthy of note in this interesting collection. (The room, if closed, may be seen by inquiry at the door just opposite, where the keys are kept.)

The remaining rooms on this floor are at the opposite end of the hall and are the offices of the Attorney General, Board of Charities and the School Department.

From the second story another double circular flight of stairs conduct to the third story. The *first door* on the right leads to the dome and the others to the attics. The ascent is safe and easy. The view from the dome is grand. A lady whose contributions to the newspapers have been much admired for their vigor and piquancy, sometime ago thus described the scene: "Upon reaching the dome, and taking a view from its secure but elevated height, we felt that our visit would have been as nothing had we missed the magnificent panorama by which we were surrounded. I would but mislead your imagination by attempting to convey to you an impression of the scenic beauty which for awhile almost bewildered me; but think, if you can, of a vast girda of far off misty blue hills, faintly defined upon the horizon; against them, to the north and west, put rows of towering but withal gently sloping mountains; purple, black or darkly blue, just as each drifting cloud shadows them; within this inner zone scatter the lovliest vallies of which you can conceive; green meadows, wooded hills, golden purple groves, brown fields, resting from the gleanings of a bounteous harvest; villages dotted here and there with the most charming irregularity; farm houses and farms, each in themselves a little Arcadia; countless roads diverging from a common centre, and winding about until in the distance they look like the tiny trail which a child's stick makes in the sand; a broad silvery river, looking in the sun-

shine like liquid light, reproducing on its clear surface the wonderful beauty which lines either bank, studded with green isles that 'blossom as the rose,' spanned by splendid bridges as delicate in their appearance as lace work or filagree, yet supporting thousands of tons daily; in the heart of all a city, whose factories, furnaces, churches, majestic public buildings, handsome private residences and attractive suburbs betoken prosperity, intelligence, culture, wealth and constant improvement; over the whole throw that peculiar *coleur de rose* with which the heart in its happiest moments paints all it loves, and you will have a faint idea of the aspect of Dauphin county as seen from the Capitol dome."

The range of hills on the opposite side of the river, to the south, are the Conestoga Hills, and the mountains north are the Kittatinny, or Blue Mountains. The lofty stand pipe at the water works on the river bank, 230 feet high; the Union Soldiers' monument on the broad avenue leading towards the river; the prominent brick building of the Home of the Friendless, in the northern part of the city; the white dome of the Insane Asylum; the gap distinctly seen where the Susquehanna divides the Blue Mountains; the Arsenal to the east; the Cemetery, the Reservoir and East Harrisburg, are all prominent objects, and are to be included in the grand panorama so enthusiastically described in the letter quoted.

We now retrace our steps, and proceed to the third, or most northern building—the Executive, State Treasury and Auditor's Departments. Visitors should pass to the east end to the main entrance. We proceed first to the second floor, where we enter the reception room of the Gubernatorial apartment. Here are the oil painted portraits of the Governors, including William Penn, as he appeared in 1666, dressed in a full suit of mail, with long dark hair flowing over his shoulders, succeeded by Gordon, Logan, Richard Penn, John Penn, Wharton, Moore, Franklin, Mifflin, M'Kean, Snyder, Findley, Heister, Shultz, Wolf, Ritner, Porter, Shunk, Johnston, Bigler, Pollock, Packer, Curtin and Geary, to be supplemented soon by one of the present popular incumbent—Governor John F. Hartranft. On the walls, in small plain frames, are locks of hair of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, with

accompanying explanatory letters. The courteous officer in charge of the room will inform visitors, if His Excellency, the Governor, is in the Executive Chamber and may be seen, or if his apartments and those of the Secretary of State may be visited.

From the reception room we pass into the hall, and the first door to the right is the office of the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, where are many attractions, and are well worth a visit. Suspended in a glass case along the walls are the certificates of the election of the first Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Colonial Assembly; each signed by all the members who participated in the election; also the first constitution of Pennsylvania, and the charter of Charles II to William Penn, both inscribed on parchment, and the latter a specimen of splendid fancy penmanship. But the most interesting feature, perhaps, is the glass cabinet of State relics; almost as highly prized for their age, as the stirring events of which they once formed a part, and for which they now serve as living indices of their early history. In it is a flag taken from the Hessians at the battle of Trenton, now a bundle of moth-eaten, faded silk; a package of yellow, torn letters, being fragments of original correspondence between Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin; letters from Washington and Robert Morris, with their respective autographs; the *original* charter, on a long, board-like parchment, of Charles II to William Penn, for the Province of Pennsylvania; sundry laws passed in 1682–90; deeds of conveyance of land sold by the Indians to the proprietors, and bearing the Indian signatures, or marks, some of which would puzzle a naturalist, as there is surely nothing above, on or under the earth like to them—snakes, lizards, turtles, bears, deer, foxes, elks—almost every specimen of the animal tribe, are *endeavored* to be represented as their signs manual. Among the "considerations" named in one of the deeds, is "a handful of fish-hooks;" here are also seals of beeswax, stamped with devices that would puzzle the most ingenius to decipher; a mass of Continental money, or *shinplasters*, from a shilling to ten pounds sterling; specimens of brass and copper money; all of which are a study for the curious. The next room is that occupied by the cleri-

cal force of the State department. We now pass through the hall to the western end, and descend by a circular stairway to the portico floor, in front of the Treasury and Auditor General departments. Both are open to visitors. Having completed the "Tour of the Buildings," we proceed to the front of the main building to resume the tour of the city.

TOUR OF THE CITY RESUMED.

ON WEST STATE STREET.

The handsome avenue, 120 feet wide, immediately in front of us, is West State street, with the Union Soldiers' monument prominently before us. The large brick hotel, corner of Third street, is the Keystone, and near by, on same side, is West State Street Public school building—a specimen of the public schools—although later ones of larger dimensions and finer specimens of architecture may be seen in other portions of the city. On the right hand is the Grace M. E. church; when completed this will be one of the most costly as well as most beautiful churches in the State. A little farther on, on the same side, is the private residence of the Bishop, and the St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral.

The monument at the intersection of Second and State streets has the following inscription: "To the Soldiers of Dauphin County who gave their lives for the life of the Union in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, 1861–5. Erected by their fellow citizens, 1869." The design is purely classic, and is founded on the proportions of the pair of obelisks at the gates of Memphis, and of that which stands in the Place Vendome, at Paris. It is four-sided, ten feet square at the base and eleven diameters (one hundred and ten feet) high to the apex of the pyramidal top. When completed it will be a much more graceful object than the Bunker Hill monument. It was designed by Mr. E. Hudson Worral, of Harrisburg. Here we make the circuit of a single square and take in our view a specimen of the City Fire Department, the Cotton Mills and the Water Works.

ON NORTH SECOND STREET.

From the monument we pass northward up Second street, half a square, to the engine house of the Hope fire company, which contains a specimen of the machinery, and from which may be inferred the efficiency of the City Fire Department.

ON NORTH STREET.

At North street, the first crossing, we turn to the left, when we have a full view of the extensive Cotton Mills. They were erected in 1848, built of brick, four stories, 200 by 60 feet. The main building is surmounted with a cupola containing a large bell. The stack is 104 feet high. The engine of the mill is of 280-horse power, with a five foot stroke. The first floor is the carding room, with 90 cards. The second contains the looms, 271 in number. The third floor has 8,000 spindles. The fourth floor is the dressing room. The western building is the picking room, where the raw cotton is introduced. The room on the north, 100 by 50 feet, is the wareroom. The company's office is on the corner of Second and North streets. The mill is not open to visitors.

Immediately facing North street, on the river bank, are the City Water Works, with the towering standpipe, rising majestically to a height of 230 feet.

On the 18th day of September, 1841, the water works were completed at a total expense of $120,000—a large sum in those days, but meagre compared with the sum expended in erecting the present ones—which reach well on to a million of dollars.

A spiral stairway leads to the top of the standpipe, from which visitors may obtain an extended view. [Full details may be obtained at the office, and visitors directed to the machinery, &c.]

Independence Island, to the west of the water works, accessible by rope ferry, is a resort for private parties, picnics, etc., and a cool and pleasant retreat in the summer months.

ON FRONT STREET.

Leaving the water works we proceed southward along the river, obtaining a delightful view of the picturesque Susquehanna; the site of the villages on the opposite shore, and the charming scenery beyond. The sunset scenes from this point

are peculiarly fine and often attract citizens in large numbers. On the ridge opposite is Fort Washington and the line of defences constructed in 1863, to resist the rebel invasion, some advance parties having approached to within a few miles of the city. Gettysburg, in a straight line is about thirty-six miles distant, in a south-west direction, and about seventy miles by railroad. The Northern Central railroad, from Canandaigua, N. Y. to Baltimore, extends along the opposite banks. Passengers on this route are often confused for want of the knowledge that this road does not extend into the city, but trains are brought over the Cumberland Valley bridge to the Harrisburg depot and returned on the same track, when they resume their way up or down on the opposite side.

Crossing State street we obtain a fine front view of the Capitol. On the south-east corner of State and Front is the private residence of the Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War.

On the north-east corner of South and Front streets, is the old Harrisburg Academy and residence of the principal. It is one of the oldest educational institutions in the State, having been established in 1809, and is still in full vigor.

Front street stretching out before us is the finest street of the city. It will be admired by every visitor. It is ornamented with trees, and contains some of the finest specimens of architecture and is becoming a most attractive drive and promenade. From State street to Paxton—the lower extremity of Harris Park—it presents an almost unbroken range of magnificent buildings of brick, stone, marble or granite, erected by families of wealth and distinction, who adorn it with splendid homes. The palatial three-story brick mansion, Nos. 313 and 311, is the residence of the Governor. It is plain, without architectural pretentions, but appropriately finished and furnished, and was presented to the State by the citizens of Harrisburg, in 1864, as an Executive Mansion.

A short distance below Pine street is the St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, a plain brick edifice of Gothic architecture, surmounted by a massive brick tower.

At the head of Market street we have a favorable prospect, showing this thoroughfare from the river to the depots. On

our right we have the Market street bridge, the history of which carries us back to the period of 1812, when the first foundation stone was laid December 2. It was not completed, however, until 1817. The State appropriated $90,000 to the stock of the company, and the entire cost of bridge and toll houses was $192,138. Theodore Burr was the contractor. The first toll was received by the company October 16, 1816. The total length is about two-thirds of a mile, width forty feet, and has an elevation of fifty feet. The part nearest the city was carried away by the flood of March 15, 1846. This was re-built in 1847, was destroyed by fire in 1866, and for the third time re-placed by the present structure, its graceful proportions affording a striking contrast with the antique, though still firm original structure spanning the river on the western side of Forster's island, which separates it.

The second bridge is that of the Cumberland Valley railroad, at the head of Mulberry street. The original bridge was erected in 1836–9, at a cost of $110,000. The first locomotive crossed January 16, 1839, but the bridge was destroyed by fire in 1844, and re-built in 1846. The carriage ways below the tracks are not used for footmen or carriages, having been forbidden by an act of the Legislature, for a period, and subsequently a monopoly of the right to collect tolls was obtained by the Harrisburg Bridge Company. It was entirely remodeled in 1856. Its length is about four thousand three hundred feet, highest piers forty-two feet. The two spans across Forster's island are constructed of iron, calculated to resist the progress of fire that might at any time occur on either side. Visitors are not allowed to enter upon the bridge, the large number of trains crossing rendering it dangerous.

The large stone mansion opposite the Park, near the corner of Front and Washington avenue, is the old "Harris mansion," and the present residence of the Hon. Simon Cameron. It is a plain two story blue stone edifice, without architectural attractions, but massive and substantial, indicating plenty and refinement, the home of a plain, practical man and statesman, as our distinguished and esteemed citizen is universally regarded by those who know him best.

The Harris mansion was originally erected in 1766 by John Harris, Jr., and remained in the Harris family until 1840, when

it was sold to Thomas Elder, Esq. On the death of Mr. Elder, in 1855, it was purchased by the Rev. Beverly R. Waugh, for use of the Pennsylvania Female College. On the death of Mr. Waugh, in 1861, it remained under the control of his executor until 1863, when it passed into the possession of its present owner, Mr. Cameron.

HARRIS PARK.

This locality must forever remain the most interesting in the annals of Harrisburg. Here the elder John Harris built his hut in the wilderness one hundred and fifty years ago, and became the first settler, braving the dangers of the pioneer life. Here the distinguished men of those times held councils and gave a prominence to the locality that gave it celebrity throughout the old world. In the park, near the river bank, is the grave of the hero, John Harris, (father of the founder of Harrisburg,) together with numerous other graves, but not marked. The grave is surrounded by a strong iron fence, and as yet has no other monument than the trunk of the mulberry tree, to which he was tied and so nearly became the victim of the savages. Geo. W. Harris, Esq., a few years ago, planted a young mulberry, which is growing and will perpetuate the mulberry in the sacred enclosure. It is also proposed to erect a monument. It awakens interesting associations to stand here and look upon the river now, contrasting, in imagination, the solitary trader, and his pack horse, laden with furs, crossing "Harris Ferry," more than one hundred years ago, with the swift "iron horse," puffing and rattling with his long train across that beautiful bridge, on an iron road elevated fifty feet above water—almost literally a fiery steed flying through the air. [See also "Historical Narrative."]

THE MULBERRY TREE.

The mulberry tree in the grave-yard, to which it is alleged the first John Harris was fastened by Indians more than one hundred and fifty years ago, has borne fruit within the recollection, and to the personal knowledge of persons now living in Harrisburg. It was remarkable in size for one of its species. The stump of it is still mostly firm and hard, is ten feet in height up to the lowest limbs, is about eleven feet six inches

in circumference, and, of course, about three feet ten inches in diameter.

Where is there a larger mulberry tree? If there be such, where is it, and what its dimensions?

ON WASHINGTON AVENUE.

Leaving Front street, we pass eastward out Washington avenue to Second street, where we turn to the left. This is the oldest portion of the city, and was once the triumphal route of George Washington, on the occasion of his western expedition to quell the "whisky insurrection," October 3, 1794.

ON SOUTH SECOND STREET.

As he passed up Second street, he is represented to have been standing up in a carriage with his hat off, returning the salutations of the surrounding multitude who thronged the streets to see him. The procession moved from the Ferry to Second street, and up Second to south-east corner of Market, where he lodged at a brick hotel, long after called the "Washington House," the site of the present "Jones House." No. 121 South Second street, is the residence of George W. Harris, Esq., a lineal descendant of John Harris. After passing Mulberry and Chestnut streets, on the south-west corner of Market Square is the Market Square Presbyterian church, the first church organized in the city of Harrisburg, (1794.) The splendid spire has been prominent from many points in the route, and is the loftiest in the city, being two hundred and six feet in height. The present church edifice was erected in 1858, in place of one destroyed by fire. It is of a rich Romanesque style, one hundred and thirty-three by sixty-six feet, exclusive of the projections. It is beautifully turreted, and a number of minarets adorn the sides, all of which combine to give it a rich appearance. The Sabbath school room and the lecture room are at the rear part of the building. It is perhaps the most charming auditorium in the city, and is well worth a visit.

ON MARKET SQUARE.

Close by the church is the Harrisburg National Bank, universally esteemed one of the best banking institutions in the Commonwealth.

Here are the unornamental but commodious and accommodating street markets, originally erected in 1808, but since reconstructed ; destined soon, we hope, to give way to the more modern market houses. They are out of place now, and they mar and obscure the finest business square of the city. At the south-east corner of Second and Market street is the Jones House, (a fine hotel, $2 00 per day,) and half a square beyond, on the north-west corner of the Square, is the Bolton House, a first-class hotel, ($3 00 per day,) and is during the sessions of the Legislature the headquarters of Democratic statesmen and politicians.

ON MARKET STREET.

At Market we again turn to the right. The diminutive building so heavily columnated, and in striking contrast with the imposing Jones House, is the Dauphin Deposit Bank. Nearly opposite is the Dauphin County Court House, containing all the county offices. The building was erected in 1860. The site, including the County Prison in rear of Court House, was donated by John Harris in 1785. The courts of Dauphin county were held here until 1812, from which period until 1822 the State Legislature met here, and the courts were held in Walnut street, corner of Raspberry alley.

Adjoining the Court House is Brant's Hall, erected in 1856, and was designed for a hotel on the European plan. It is 52 by 108 feet, built of brick, four stories high, surmounted by an observatory, the top of which is one hundred feet above the pavemement. It contains rooms for theaters, concerts, lectures, etc., and on the first floor, hotel, restaurant and stores. The basement contains ten pin alley, shooting gallery, etc. The front is of novel design, being composed of open vestibules, twenty-five feet deep, with colonades on each story. The Philadelphia and Reading Express is at No. 226, adjoining Brant's Hall. The *Telegraph* building, and Lochiel Hotel opposite, previously noticed, remind the visitor that we have reached Third and Market streets, and that we have gone over "The Route" and completed our observations to the point where we left Market street ; three squares distant in a direct line to the depots, or place of beginning.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

At what eventful era the footsteps of the white man first trod the green sward of this locality there is no certainty, but from the description of Captain John Smith, of the Virginia Company, who ascended the Susquehanna as far as the Great Falls (Conewago, 14 miles below the city,) there can be no doubt some of his hardy adventurers explored the country as far as the first range of the Kittochtinny hills. At that period (1608) the brave Susquehannas reigned here—they yielding subsequently to the conquering Iroquois. Finally (1695–8) the Shawanees, from the Carolinas, driven from thence by the Catawbas, located at the mouth of the different tributaries of the great river, as high up as the Forks.

Although, after the founding of Philadelphia, William Penn planned the laying out of a city on the Susquehanna, it is not certain that the founder, in his several visits to our majestic river, ever came farther north than the Swatara, (nine miles down the river.) The first persons to spy out this goodly heritage of ours were French traders, one of whom located at the mouth of Paxtang creek, towards the close of the seventeenth century. Of this individual, Peter Bezalion, little is known, but until the period, when the intrigues of the French and especially the encroachments of Lord Baltimore began to be feared, he acted as principal interpreter at Indian conferences. He subsequently went to the Ohio, and also the remaining French traders, and after 1725–6 he is lost sight of. At this period there were Indian villages at Conestoga, at Conoy, at the mouths of Swahadowry, (Swatara,) Peshtank, (Paxtang,) Conedoguinet, and Calapascink, (Yellow Breeches, tributaries to the Susquehanna.) The Cartlidges were located at Conestoga, after the removal of the Le Torts, Bezalion at Paxtang, and Chartiers at the village opposite, while roving traders supplied the other Indian towns.

It being absolutely necessary to license English traders so as to prevent communication with the French on the Ohio, among the first was John Harris, who perchance entered this

then lucrative field, the Indian trade, at the suggestion of his friend, Edward Shippen, Provincial Secretary.

Of the John Harris, who thus located permanently at Harrisburg, and who gave the name to our city, we compile the following: "He was as honest a man as ever broke bread," was the high eulogium pronounced by Parson Elder, of blessed memory, as he spoke of the pioneer in after years. Born in the county of Yorkshire, England, about the year 1673, he was brought up in the trade of his father, that of a brewer. Leaving his home on reaching his majority, he worked at his calling some time in the city of London, where he joined, a few years afterwards, a company from his native district, who emigrated to Pennsylvania two or three years prior to Penn's second visit to his Province. Watson states that John Harris' "entire capital amounted to only sixteen guineas."

We first hear of him after his arrival in Philadelphia as a contractor for clearing and grading the streets of that ancient village. In 1698 his name is appended to a remonstrance to the Provincial Assembly against the passage of an act disallowing the franchise to all persons owning real estate less in value than fifty pounds. The memorial had its effect, and the objectionable law was repealed. By letters of introduction to Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia, that distinguished gentleman became his steadfast friend, and through his influence, no doubt, were secured those favors which induced him eventually to become the first permanent settler in this locality.

In January, 1705, John Harris received his license from the commissioners of property, authorizing and allowing him to "seat himself on the Sasquehanna," and "to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade, and to enclose and improve such quantities of land as he shall think fit." At once he set about building a log house near the Ganawese (Conoy) settlement, but the Indians made complaint to the government that it made them "uneasie," desiring to know if they encouraged it. As in numerous instances, when the provincial authorities were taken to task, they disavowed their own acts. Nevertheless, the "trader" continued his avocation, making frequent visits to the Shawanese villages at the Conewago and Swatara.

It is doubtful if John Harris came farther west until after the permanent removal of all the French traders.

It was during one of his expeditions that Harris first beheld the beauty and advantages of the location of Paxtang. It was the best fording place on the Susquehanna, and then, as now in these later days, on the great highway between the north and south, the east and the west. Annually the chiefs of the Five Nations went to the Carolinas, where were located their vast hunting grounds, and these, returning with peltrys, found need of a trading post. The eye of that hardy pioneer, looking out over the vast expanse of wood, and plain, and river, saw and knew that it was the place for the realization of that fond dream of the founder of Pennsylvania—"a city on the Susquehanna." At the period referred to, the lands lying between the Conewago or Lechay hills, and the Kittatinny mountains, had not been purchased from the Indians. Of course, neither John Harris nor the early Scotch-Irish settlers could locate except by the right of squatter sovereignty or as licensed traders. As a trader, it could only be with the permission of the Indians. Harris' first move was the erection of a store-house, which he surrounded by a stockade. It was located on the lower bank of the river, at about what is now the foot of Paxton street, just below Harris Park. A well dug by him still exists, although covered over about twenty-five years ago, the old pump stock having become useless and the platform dangerous. A mound or hillock about one hundred feet south-east of the graveyard denotes the spot. "For almost a century," in the language of the present David Harris, "this well supplied a large neighborhood with water, which was exceedingly cool and pleasant to the taste." Adjoining his cabin were sheds for the housing of peltrys obtained by traffic which, at stated periods, were conveyed to Philadelphia on pack horses.

About the year 1718 or '19 an incident took place in the life of John Harris which has received all sorts of versions, and even doubts as to its truthfulness. We shall give it as we believe it, and as traditionary and other facts, in our possession, supply the material therefor. All the French traders having gone "over Sasquahannah," John Harris monopolized the business

at Paxtang. In glancing over the records of the Province of Pennsylvania, frequent allusions are made to the excursions of the northern Indians, either to hunting grounds in the south or to a conflict with a deadly foe. At one time the Onondagoes, on a predatory excursion against the Talapoosas, in Virginia, descending the Susquehanna, left their canoes at Harris', proceeding thence to the scene of strife. Situated as he was, at the best ford on the river, he commanded an extensive trade. His Indian neighbors (Shawanese) were very friendly, and, of course, would not allow any strange or predatory bands to molest him. The deadly foe of the red race is *rum*, and although the selling of it was expressly forbidden by the provincial authorities, yet there was scarcely a treaty or conference without this potion being a part of the presents made by the *refined* white man to his *ignorant* red brother. Of a consequence liquor was sold, and we are told by Conrad Weiser, that one time, "on the Sasquahannah," the Indians, whom he was conducting to Philadelphia, became so drunk that he was fearful of them and left them. During the year referred to, it seems a predatory band of Indians, on returning from the Carolinas, or the "Patowmack," naturally halted at John Harris'. In exchanging part of their goods, probably rum—for this seems to have been the principal beverage drunk at that period—was one of the articles in barter. At least we have it by tradition that the Indians became riotous in their drunken revelry, and demanding rum were refused by Mr. Harris, who began to fear harm from his visitors. Not to be denied, they again demanded liquor, and seizing him, they took him to a tree near by, binding him thereto. After helping themselves to whatever they wanted of his stores they danced around the unhappy captive, who, no doubt, thought his death was nigh.

Prior to this the Indian village of Paxtang had been deserted, and the inhabitants gone west of the Susquehanna. On the bluff opposite John Harris', as also at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches, there were lodges of Shawanese, and these held in high esteem our Indian trader. Information was taken them by Mr. Harris' negro servant, Hercules, who at once summoned the warriors and crossed the river, when, after a slight struggle with the drunken Indians, they rescued, from a death of torture, their white friend.

Although no mention of these facts is noted in the provincial records, there may possibly have been good reason therefor, and it is well known that many incidents, well authenticated in later years, have not been noted in the documents referred to. By tradition and private sources alone are they preserved from oblivion. It was no myth, this attempt to burn John Harris, and although the pen and pencil have joined in making therefrom a romance, and heightened it with many a gaudy coloring, yet accurate resources have furnished us with the details here given.

The remains of this tree, which in the memory of the oldest inhabitant bore fruit, stands within the enclosure at Harris park, a striking memento of that thrilling incident.

Harris' trade with the Indians continued to increase, and Harris' Ferry became known far and wide, not only to the red men, but to the white race in foreign countries. During John Harris' frequent visits to Philadelphia, he met, at the house of his friend Shippen, Miss Esther Say, like himself not over young, from his native Yorkshire, and in the latter part of the year 1720 married her. The wedding took place either at the Swedes' Church, Wicaco, or at Christ Church, both being members of the Church of England. Among the early colonists who settled in Philadelphia, were a number of the name of Say, but to which family Esther Harris was connected is not to be ascertained with certainty. She was kinswoman to the Shippens, and of course respectably connected. A remarkable woman, she was also well calculated to share the love, the trials, the hardships and the cabin of the intrepid pioneer.

In 1721-22 their first child, Elizabeth, was born; in 1725 their second, Esther Harris, and in October, 1727, their first son, John Harris. This was the founder of Harrisburg The statement that he was the first white male child born west of the Conewago Hills is not correct. There were settlers beyond along the Swatara, as early as 1718; and it is natural to suppose that in many a log cabin the sunshine of boyhood gladdened the hearts of the hardy pioneer, and who also attained mature age. The parents carried their child when nearly a year old to Philadelphia, where he was baptized on the 22d of September, 1728, as they had previously done with their other

children. That of Esther Harris took place August 31, 1726, according to the parish register of Christ Church, but we have not been able to ascertain the date of the baptism of the eldest child.

Until this period (1728) the country lying between the Lechay (Conewago) hills and the Kittochtinny (Kittatinny or Blue) mountains was owned, or rather claimed by the Five Nations. It is true the Scotch-Irish settlers had been pushed within these bounds ten years previously by the very ubiquitous provincial authorities who destroyed their cabins on land already purchased. The treaty of 1728 opened up this vast and rich valley to the adventuresome. Filling up rapidly, on May 10, 1729, the Assembly passed "An Act for the erecting the Upper Part of the Province of Pennsylvania, lying towards the Sasquehannah, Conestogoe, Donnegal, etc., into a county," to be called Lancaster. At the first court in and for said county, November 3, 1730, at Postlethwaite's, a petition was presented by John Harris, among others, "praying that he may be recommended to the Governor as a suitable person to trade with the Indians," and "was allowed *per curiam*." This, of course, was necessary in the change of counties; heretofore the application passed through the court of Chester County. Subsequently he makes application to the same authority to "sell rum by the small," which was granted.

In 1732, with the desire of establishing an additional trading post, Harris built a store-house at the mouth of the Juniata. The last purchase (1728) not extending this far, the Indians objected to it, especially Sassonan and Shickalamy, who wrote through their interpreters to the Governor, informing him of the fact, and also to John Harris, commanding him to desist from making a plantation at the point referred to. The authorities made no objection.

By virtue of a patent from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, bearing date January 1, 1725-26, five hundred acres of land were granted to John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg, and subsequently, on the 17th of December, 1733, by a second patent, three hundred acres of allowance land, upon which he had commenced a settlement on the present site of the city, about the year 1717. The land included in the lat-

ter patent extended from what is now the line of Cumberland street some distance south of the present north boundary of the city, and including also a part of the present site of the city, with its several additions. Until the year 1735-36, there was no regularly constructed road to the Susquehanna, but at a session of the Provincial Council, held in Philadelphia, in January, 1735-36, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Chester and Lancaster counties, "setting forth the want of a high road in the remote parts of the said counties where the petitioners are seated, and that a very commodious one may be laid out from the ferry of John Harris, on Susquehanna, to fall in with the high road leading from Lancaster town at or near the plantation of Edward Kennison, in the Great Valley in the county of Chester," it was ordered that viewers be appointed who shall make a return of the same, "together with a draught of the said road." Subsequently this was done, and the high-way opened from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, and in years after continued westward to the Ohio. As a matter of course, the laying out of this road increased greatly the business at Harris' Ferry, and it became at a very early period the depot of trade to the western and northern frontiers of the Province.

Well advanced in life at the age of about seventy-five, after having for several years intrusted his business to his eldest son, still in his minority, in December, 1748, the first pioneer quietly passed away from earth, having previously made a request that his remains be interred underneath the shade of that tree so full of reminiscences. There his dust lies at rest on the banks of that beautiful stream, within the hearing of its thundering at flood-tide, and the musical rippling of its pellucid waters in its subdued majesty and beauty.

The oldest son, John Harris, who succeeded to the greatest portion of his father's estate, and who, in 1785, laid out the Capital City of Pennsylvania, married, first, Elizabeth M'Clure and, second, Mary Reed, daughter of Adam Reed, of Hanover.

The second John Harris was a prominent personage during the Indian wars, and the principal military storekeeper on the frontier. His letters to the Governors of the Province and

other officials would make an interesting page in the annals of the locality.

By a grant from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqs., proprietors, to John Harris, Jr., bearing date of record "ye 19th February, 1753," that gentleman was allowed the right of running a ferry across the Susquehanna, from which originated the former name of the place, which previous to the organization of the county, was known as Harris' Ferry.

It appears from letters of John Harris, written to Governor Morris, that an Indian named Half King, also called *Tanacharisson*, died at his house on the night of the first of October, 1754. Rupp says that "he had his residence at Logstown, on the Ohio, fourteen miles below Pittsburg, on the opposite side. George Washington visited him in 1753, and desired him to relate some of the particulars of a journey he had shortly before made to the French Commandant at Fort Duquesne." We find this note among the votes of Assembly, 1754: "December 17, Post Meridian, 1754—The Committee of Accounts reported a balance of £10, 15*s.* 4*d.* due to the said John Harris for his expenses, and £5 for his trouble, &c., in burying the Half-King and maintaining the sundry Indians that were with him." They had considerable trouble at Harris' Ferry during the French and English war, which extended over the period from 1754 to 1765. A petition from the inhabitants of the townships of Paxtang, Derry and Hanover, Lancaster county, bearing date July 22, 1754, and setting forth their precarious condition, was presented and read in the Council on the 6th of August following. It bore the signatures of Thomas Forster, James Armstrong, John Harris, Thomas Simpson, Samuel Simpson, John Carson, David Shields, William M'Mullin, John Cuoit, William Armstrong, William Bell, John Dougherty, James Atkin, Andrew Cochran, James Reed, Thomas Rutherford, T. M'Carter, William Steel, Samuel Hunter, Thos. Mayes, James Coler, Henry Remmicks, Richard M'Clure, Thomas Dugan, John Johnson, Peter Flemming, Thomas Sturgeon, Matthew Taylor, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Thomas King, Robert Smith, Adam Reed, John Crawford, Thomas Crawford, Jonathan M'Clure, Thomas Hume, Thomas Steen, John Hume, John Creige, Thomas M'Clure, William M'Clure, John Rod-

gers, James Patterson, John Young, Ezra Sankey, John Forster, Mitchel Graham, James Toalen, James Galbraith, James Campbell, Robert Boyd, James Chambers, Robert Armstrong, John Campbell, Hugh Black and Thomas Black.

There are a number of copies of letters from John Harris, Conrad Weiser, and others, to Edward Shippen, Esq., complaining of the insecurity of life and property, owing to the depredations of the Indians, and their tenor is a continual and just complaint of the outrages committed by the savages, and requests to the authorities for protection and arms, etc.

On the 8th of January, 1756, a council with the Indians was held at the house of John Harris, Jr., at Paxtang, composed of Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Governor; James Hamilton and Richard Peters, Secretaries; Joseph Fox and Conrad Weiser, Interpreters; two Indians of the Six Nations, called "The Belt of Wampum," a Seneca, and the "Broken Thigh," a Mohawk. The meeting was of an amicable character, and was only the preliminary step to a larger and more important council to be held soon after at Carlisle. One of the reasons for holding the council at the latter place was, "that there were but few conveniences at Harris' Ferry, and Mr. Weiser gave it as his opinion that it would be better to adjourn to Carlisle." A second council was held here on the 1st of April, 1757—Present, the Rev. John Elder, Captain Thomas M'Kee, Messrs. James Armstrong, Hugh Crawford, John Harris, William Pentrup, interpreter, and warriors from the Mohawks, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Onondagoes, Nanticokes, Cayugas, Delawares, Senecas and Conestogoes, with their women and children. George Croghan, Esq., deputy agent to the Hon. Sir W. Johnson, Bart., his Majesty's sole agent and superintendent of the Six Nations, etc., was also present. This council was removed to Lancaster, where the remainder of the business was concluded.

The most interesting event of this period was the extermination of the so-called Conestoga Indians by the Paxtang Rangers. The situation of the frontiers succeeding the Pontiac war was truly deplorable, principally owing to the supineness of the Provincial authorities, for the Quakers, who controlled the government, were, to use the language of Captain Lazarus

Stewart, "more solicitous for the welfare of the blood-thirsty Indian than for the lives of the frontiersmen." In their blind partiality, bigotry and political prejudice, they would not readily accede to the demands of those of a different religious faith. To them, therefore, was greatly attributable the reign of horror and devastation in the border counties. The government was deaf to all entreaties, and General Amherst, commander of the British forces in America, did not hesitate to give his feelings an emphatic expression: "*The conduct of the Pennsylvania Assembly,*" he wrote, "*is altogether so infatuated and stupidly obstinate, that I want words to express my indignation thereat.*" Nevertheless, the sturdy Scotch-Irish and and Germans of this section rallied for their own defense. The inhabitants enrolled themselves into several companies, the Rev. John Elder being their colonel.

Lazarus Stewart, Matthew Smith and Asher Clayton, men of acknowledged military ability and prowess, commanded distinct companies of Rangers. These brave men were ever on the alert, watching with eagle eye the Indian marauders who at this period swooped down upon the defenseless frontiers. High mountains, swollen rivers, or great distances never deterred or appalled them. Their courage and fortitude were equal to every undertaking, and woe betide the red men when their blood-stained tracks once met their eyes. The Paxtang Rangers were the terror of the Indians; they were swift on foot, excellent horsemen, good shots, skillful in pursuit or in escape, dexterous as scouts and expert in manoeuvering.

The murders in and around Paxtang, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Rangers, became numerous, and many a family mourned for some of their number shot by the secret foe or carried away captive. The frontiersmen took their rifles with them to the field and to the sanctuary. Their colonel and pastor placed his trusty piece beside him in the pulpit. It is stated that on one occasion the meeting house was surrounded while he was preaching, but their spies having counted the rifles, the Indians retired from their ambuscade without making an attack. Deed after deed was perpetrated by the savage Indians, but where these came from was a mystery.

Indians had been traced by the scouts to the wigwams of the so-called friendly Indians at Conestoga, and to those of the Moravian Indians in Northampton county. Suspicion was awakened. The questions, "are these Christian Indians treacherous? Are their wigwams the harbors of our deadly foe? Do they conceal the nightly prowling assassin of the forest; the villian, who, with savage ferocity, tore the innocent babe from the bosom of its mother, where it had been quietly reposing, and hurled it in the fire? The mangled bodies of our friends cry aloud for vengeance." Such were the questions, surmises and expressions of the exasperated people. The Paxtang Rangers were active in endeavoring to discover the perpetrators of those acts of violence, and, as the sequel shows, determined that the Indians "who had been housed and fed as the pets of the Province" were the guilty foes, and adopted "an Indian policy," that seems to have solved the problem when the Conestoga Indians were *exterminated.* The event caused considerable animosity between the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and the Quakers. The policy of the latter was good enough during peace, but in troublesome times, from 1754 to 1765, amicable considerations were out of the question.

The Quakers, who controlled the government, as heretofore remarked, "seemed resolved," says Parkman, "that they would neither defend the people of the frontier or allow them to defend themselves, vehemently inveighed against all expeditions to cut off the Indian marauders Their security was owing to their local situation, being confined to the eastern part of the Province." That such was the case, rather than to the kind feelings of the Indian towards them, is shown by the fact that of the very few living in exposed positions, several were killed.

The people declared openly that they no longer confided in the professions of the Governor or his advisers; numbers of volunteers joined the Rangers of Northampton, Berks, Lancaster, York and Cumberland, who were engaged in tracing the midnight assassin.

The discussions which ensued the policy enacted by the inhabitants of Paxtang may truly be said to have sown the seeds of the Revolution, and in a letter of Governor John Penn to

his brother in England, written at the time, he thus alludes to the inhabitants of Paxtang, "their next move will be to subvert the government and establish one of their own."

No wonder then, when the first mutterings of a storm were heard, that the people of this entire section were ripe for revolution. The love of liberty was a leading trait of the people who settled this delightful valley. The tyranny and oppression of Europe drove them to seek an asylum among the primeval forests of America. Persecutions for conscience sake compelled alike the Scotch-Irish and the German of Palatinate to come hither and rear their altars dedicated to God and Freedom to man. With them Independence was as much their dream as the realization. Their isolated position—placed on the frontiers—unprotected by the provincial authorities—early instilled in their minds those incentives to action, that when the opportune moment arrived they were in the van. Two years before the Declaration by Congress, the people had assembled at their respective places of rendezvous, and heralded forth their opinions in plain and unmistakable language, while the citizens of the large towns were fearful and hesitating.

As early as the spring of 1774 meetings were held in the different townships, the resolves of only two of which are preserved to us. The earliest was that of an assembly of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster county, held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Colonel Timothy Green, chairman, "to express their sentiments on the present critical state of affairs." It was then and there "Unanimously resolved:"

"1st. That the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

"2d. That it is the bounden duty of the inhabitants of America to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

"3d. That in a closer union of the colonies lies the safeguard of the people.

"4th. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.

"5th. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergencies may require.

"The committee consisted of Col. Timothy Green, Jas. Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Copenheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, Joseph Barnett and John Rogers."

Not to be behind their Scotch-Irish neighbors, the German inhabitants located in the east of the county, met at Frederickstown (now Hummelstown,) on Saturday, the 11th of June, at which Captain Frederick Hummel was chairman, resolving to stand by the other townships in all their action.

We say they were ripe for revolution, and when the stirring battle drum aroused the new-born nation, the inhabitants of Dauphin valiantly armed for the strife. One of the first companies raised in the colonies was that of Captain Matthew Smith, of Paxtang. Within ten days after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, this company was armed and equipped, ready for service. Composing this pioneer body of patriots was the best blood of the county—the Dixons, the Elders, the Simpsons, the Boyds, the Reeds, the Tods and others. Archibald Steele and Michael Simpson were the lieutenants. It was the second company to arrive in front of Boston, coming south of the Hudson river. It was subsequently ordered to join General Arnold in his unfortunate campaign against Quebec, and the most reliable account of that expedition was written by a member of this very Paxtang company, John Joseph Henry, afterwards President Judge of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. They were enlisted for one year. The majority, however, were taken prisoners at Quebec, while a large percentage died of wounds and exposure.

At one period the entire country was so bare of men that the old men, the women and the lads of ten and twelve years not only done the planting and harvesting, but took up arms to defend their homes in the threatened invasion by Indians and tories after the massacre of Wyoming.

At Trenton, at Princeton, at Brandywine and Germantown, at the Crooked Billet, and the Paoli, the militia of Dauphin fought and bled and died. There were over one hundred and fifty commissioned officers, including the gallant Burd, Crouch, Green, Weir, Cox, Boyd, Graham, Forrest, Allen and Lee, and the chivalric Stewart, Murray, Wilson, Wiggins and Rogers—

and that long line of heroes whose brilliant achievements shed an undying glory on the patriotism of Dauphin county in the Revolution.

It is said that John Harris, Sr., was once offered by the Penns, all of the land from the river to Silver Spring, and extending across the Cumberland Valley, from mountain to mountain for £5,000. He offered £3,000 and refused to give more. At his death he owned about 2,600 acres, some of which was on the opposite side of the river, where the old Indian town had once been, and included the ferry, Shriner's Island, &c.

Of Esther, the wife of the elder Harris, several anecdotes are told, which establish her promptness and energy of character. The mansion house, situate near the river, as before mentioned, was surrounded by a stockade, for security against the Indians. An English officer was one night at the house, when by accident the gate of the stockade was left open. The officer, clothed in his regimentals, was seated with Mr. Harris and his wife at the table. An Indian entered stealthily and thrust his rifle through one of the port-holes of the house, and, it is supposed, pointed it at the officer, but the gun simply flashed. Instantly Mrs. Harris blew out the candle, to prevent the Indian from aiming a second time, when he retreated.

John Harris, Jr., the founder of Harrisburg, died the 29th of July, 1791, and is buried in the graveyard of the Paxton church a few miles out of the city. (Elsewhere noted.) He was about sixty-five years of age. He was an active, energetic and industrious man. He farmed extensively and traded with the Indians for skins and furs. In his time Harris' Ferry became a celebrated place. It is said to have been so well known in England, Ireland and Germany, that letters were directed from these countries "to the care of John Harris, Harris' Ferry, North America." He had an enthusiastic faith in the advantages of the position of his property. It is said that many years before the town was laid out he predicted that this place would become the centre of business in this section of country, and would be *the seat of government of Pennsylvania.* When the town was subsequently laid out in 1785, he conveyed with

other property to the commissioners for laying out the town, viz: Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden and William Brown, four acres of ground, now composing part of Capitol Park, east of the present buildings, "in trust for public use, and such public purpose as the Legislature shall hereafter direct."

That he was patriotic the following account will establish: When Independence was agitated, he thought the Declaration premature, and feared that the Colonies were unequal to the task of combating successfully with Great Britain, but when Independence was declared, he took his wife and children aside, and read to them the Declaration from a Philadelphia newspaper. When he concluded it, he observed: "The act is now done, we must take sides for or against the country. The war cannot be carried on without money. We have £3,000 in the house, and if you agree, I will take the money to Philadelphia and put it in the public treasury to carry on the war. If we succeed in obtaining our Independence we may lose the money, as the Government may not be able to pay it back, but we will get our land." It was agreed, and he carried the money to Philadelphia, deposited it in the treasury and took certificates. After the war he sold these certificates for 17*s.* 6*d.* on the pound.

The law erecting Dauphin county, and declaring Harris' Ferry the seat of justice, was passed 4th of March, 1785. The town of Harrisburg was laid out in the spring of the same year by William Maclay, who was the son-in-law of John Harris. Mr. Maclay, with Robert Morris, afterwards represented Pennsylvania in the first Senate of the United States under the Constitution.

The great *ice flood* happened in the winter of 1783-4, and the *pumpkin flood* in September of 1786. During the ice flood the grave yard (now Harris Park) was covered with water, and the ferry-flats were tied to bars at the cellar windows of the store house. During the Pumpkin flood the grave yard was also covered, and the low grounds below were strewn in profusion with pumpkins, carried off chiefly from the Yankee settlements in Wyoming.

At this time the grounds above Harrisburg were chiefly woods, and bears came down from the mountains in large num-

bers to the corn fields of the settlements. In 1792 a wild buffalo suddenly appeared among a herd of cattle that was grazing north of where the Capitol now stands. The cows were frightened and scampered into town, and the buffalo, true to its habits, followed the stampede into the place and was killed.

About the year 1793 a fever, of a violent character, prevailed. At the same time the yellow fever was prevailing at Philadelphia, and fears were entertained of its introduction into Harrisburg. A patrol was accordingly established at the lower end of the town, to prevent infected persons from Philadelphia coming into it. A mill-dam, owned by two men named Landis, was generally thought to be the cause of the sickness. The citizens, after various meetings, resolved (March, 1795) on its removal, and a subscription was set on foot to raise money to pay for the property. The money raised was tendered, but refused by the Landises. The citizens then prepared for the forcible removal of the dam, and were threatened with forcible resistance. The citizens accordingly marched in a body to the dam on a cold snowy March day. The owners were there, with several men, armed with guns, and threatened to fire. The citizens, however, advanced into the water, and the dam was soon demolished. The Landises threatened a suit, and the citizens handed them a list of several hundred names to be sued, but the owners finally took the money. Moses Gilmore, Stacy Potts, Capt. John Sawyers, Adam Boyd, Robert Harris, John Kean, Samuel Weir, Gen. John A. Hanna, Alexander and Samuel Berryhill, and many others, were active in these proceedings. Some of the citizens who refused to contribute to the subscription were obliged to leave the place. No violence was done them, but they were refused employment, and they at length went elsewhere. The site of the mill-dam was along the present canal, a short distance below the Pennsylvania railroad depot.

John Hamilton erected the first permanent embellishment, after Harris' store house, by building a brick house on corner of Front street and Blackberry alley, also a large establishment for his store, on the south-east corner of Market street and Market square, subsequently became the "Washington House," and was removed for the large hotel now there, the

"Jones House." He was an extensive trader. He kept large numbers of horses and mules, and every few weeks his caravans set out for "the west" laden with salt, powder, lead, &c.

Chief Justice M'Kean, in 1778–9, resided here for some time. He lived in a one-story log house, (a short distance above Locust street.) He wore an immense cocked hat, and had great deference shown him by the country people and the Indians. After the country became quieted, when he and other judges of the Supreme Court came to Harrisburg to hold court, numbers of the citizens would go out on horseback to meet them, and escort them to town. Sometimés one or two hundred people would attend for that purpose. The sheriff, with his staff of officers, and other public officers, and the bar, would attend on the occasion; and each morning whilst the Chief Justice was in town holding court, the sheriff and constables would escort him from his lodgings to the court room. The Chief Justice, when on the bench, sat with his hat on, and was dressed in a scarlet gown. The earliest record of a court is dated third Tuesday of May, 1785. "At a court of quarter sessions, holden near Harris' Ferry, Timothy Green, Samuel Jones, and Jonathan M'Clure, Esqrs., Justices." The names of the jurymen were: James Cowden, foreman, Robert Montgomery, John Gilchrist, Barefoot Brunson, John Clark, Rowan M'Clure, John Carson, John Wilson, William Crane, Archibald McAllister, Richard Dixon, John Pattimore, James Crouch, Jacob Awl, William Brown, Andrew Stewart, James Rogers, Samuel Stewart, John Cooper, Alexander Berryhill. The first prothonotary was Joshua Elder, and the first sheriff Rudolph Kelker. On succeeding juries we recognize the names of many of the ancestors of our present citizens—the Coxes, Kelkers, Krauses, Hamiltons, Forsters, Buchers, Elders, Rutherfords, Espys, Orths, Foxes, &c. Several records appear in which punishment was inflicted by lashes and standing in the pillory.

The traveling accommodations were of the most advanced kind at that period as compared to the "post horse" system, but contrast sadly with the present. In 1797 the stages of Matthias Slough "set out from the house of Capt. Andrew Lee,"

(afterwards the Washington House,) running between Lancaster and Harrisburg—fare, two dollars; to Carlisle, three dollars; and to Shippensburg, four dollars. The stages of William Geer "set out from the house of William Feree, in Lancaster, every Tuesday and Saturday mornings at six o'clock, proceeding westward; and from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, every Wednesday morning, arriving at Shippensburg same evening." This line connected with stages which started from the White Horse Tavern in Market street, Philadelphia, every Monday and Friday. The same proprietor also ran a stage every Wednesday, which arrived at Sunbury every Thursday; returning on Saturday, "so that passengers from Sunbury, destined for Lancaster and Philadelphia, could proceed thence on Monday."

The conveyance of the mails was equally slow. In 1797 the Post Master General—General Joseph Habersham—issued proposals for carrying the mails, once in two weeks, as follows: From Harrisburg, by Clark's Ferry, Millerstown, Mifflintown, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Alexandria, Bellefonte, Aaronsburg, Mifflinburg, Lewisburg, Northumberland and Sunbury to Harrisburg. The mail to leave Harrisburg, from October 15th to April 15th, every other Monday at six A. M., and return to Harrisburg the next Monday by seven P. M. And from April 15th to October 15th to leave Harrisburg every other Saturday at two P. M., and return to Harrisburg the next Sunday week by seven P. M. In 1812 the mails were advertised to leave for the west every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at two P. M., and for the east every day (Sunday excepted) at eight o'clock A. M.

The removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg, although suggested as early as 1787, and often moved in the Assembly, did not prove successful until, by the act of February, 1810, when "the offices of State government were directed to be removed to the borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin," "within the month of October, 1812," and "the sessions of the Legislature thereafter there to be held." The first sessions of the Assembly were held in the court house, and that body continued to occupy the building until the completion of the Capitol.

The first meeting in the present Capitol building was on January 2, 1822.

Previous to the opening of the Pennsylvania canal, the transportation facilities of the town were confined to Troy coaches or stages for passengers and Conestoga wagons, great lumbering vehicles with semi-circular tops of sail-cloth, drawn by six stalwart horses, for goods of various descriptions. This was expensive—and the completion of the public improvements was an eventful era in the progress and development of this locality. Real estate advanced, commission and other merchants established themselves on the line of the canal, rope and boat manufactories were erected and various enterprises inaugurated, giving new life and thrift and prosperity to the people. Passenger packets were established and it was considered a wonderful thing when four packet boats arrived and departed in a single day. The consuming of three days and a half to go to Pittsburg began to be deemed slow, and the building of railroads opened up another era in the development of the country. In September, 1836, the first train of cars entered the limits of Harrisburg, over the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad. Following this effort other rapid transit enterprises were carried forward to completion until at the present time—when no less than one hundred trains of passenger cars arrive and leave Harrisburg for different points. We give these facts to show not only how great the travel, but the wonderful progress made in transit.

The town of Harrisburg, so auspiciously begun, has steadily advanced. The prophecy of John Harris has been fulfilled, it is the seat of government of Pennsylvania, and one of the most prosperous cities of the Commonwealth. It is surrounded by one of the most fertile and charming valleys; railroads, canals and macadamized roads radiating from it in all directions; with a highly intelligent, industrious and prosperous population, and the centre of a transient population equalled by few inland cities; the political centre of the State; constituting such great and varied attractions that satisfy the resident and tempt the manufacturer, trader, the professional man and the stranger. With these and the manufacturing advantages offered

we confidently recommend to labor or capital to seek a home in Harrisburg. Careful statisticians, estimating from the past, predict that Pennsylvania, will, in the near future, become the Empire State, and that another decade will give to its capital city a population of 50,000.

It may not be out of place to allude to the many citizens to whom this city and county is indebted for its position, prominence and influence. Within its boundaries rest the remains of Governors Findley, Wolf, Porter and Geary. Honored and revered in the church were the Reverends Roan, Bartram, Elder, Snodgrass, Snowden, Lochman, Castleman, Cookman, DeWitt, Winebrenner, Berg and Maher. Among the physicians were Doctors Luther, Agnew, Simonton, Fager, Roberts, Reily, Orth, Rutherford, Seiler, Dock, and others celebrated in their day and generation. Of members of the bar, the names of Graydon, M'Cormick, Elder, Fisher, Kunkel, Forster, M'Kinney, Wood, Alricks, Ayres, Rawn and Briggs present themselves. Of valued citizens, representative men, the Harrises, Maclay, Hanna, Hamilton, Berryhill, Wyeth, Hummel, Beatty, M'Clure, Espy, Sloan, Graydon, Bombaugh, Kelker, Beader, Bucher, Cowden, M'Allister, Potts, Boyd, Kean, Gilmore, Rutherford, Ross, Gray, Allen, Haldeman, Elder, Cox, Ziegler, Forster, with hundreds of others, may be named the worthy ancestors of prominent Dauphin county citizens of the present.

The townships of Peshtank, Lebanon and Derry covered the territory within the bounds of the county of Dauphin and Lebanon in 1729, when Lancaster county was formed. From the time of the organization of the former county until 1813, when Lebanon was separated therefrom, the townships were as follows, with date of erection :—Paxton, 1729; Lebanon, 1729; Derry, 1729; Hanover from Derry, 1737; Bethel from Lebanon, 1739; Heidelburg, 1757; Londonderry, 1768; Upper Paxton, 1767; West Hanover, 1785; East Hanover, 1785; Middle Paxton, 1787; Swatara, 1799; Annville, 1799; Halifax, 1804, and Lykens, 1810. When Lebanon county was erected, the townships of Lebanon, East and West Hanover, Heidelberg, Bethel and Annville were lost to Dauphin. Since that period there have been erected :—Susquehanna, 1815; Mifflin, 1819; Rush, 1820; Jackson, 1828; Wiconisco, 1840; Lower Swa-

tara, with new lines for Swatara, 1840; South, East and West Hanover, 1842; Jefferson, 1842; Washington, 1846; Reed, 1849; Conewago, 1850, and Williams, 1868.

The different boroughs and villages were laid out as follows: Harrisburg, 1785; Middletown, 1755; Hummelstown, 1762; Dauphin, 1826; Millersburg, 1807; Halifax, 1794; Gratz, 1805; Berrysburg, 1871; Lykens, 1848; Highspire, 1814; Linglestown, 1765; Rockville, 1839; Fisherville, 1854; Wiconisco, 1848; Williamstown, 1869, and Uniontown, 1864.

At the time of the organization of the county of Dauphin, it contained a population of nearly 16,000, although in 1790, when the first U. S. census was taken, the number was only 18,177, due probably to the emigration of great numbers of the Scotch-Irish, who removed either westward or southward. In 1800, 22,270; in 1810, 31,883; in 1820, 21,653, a decrease, owing to the separation from it of the county of Lebanon, February 16, 1813, which by this census had a population of 16,975. In 1830, 25,243. In 1840, 30,118. In 1850, 35,754. In 1860, 46,756. In 1870, 60,740. In 1876, at least 75,000.

Of its 233,835 acres of land—61,249 acres, or almost one-fourth, is unimproved. The value of farm property, $20,000,000. As a farming community, however, Dauphin, owing to the large amount of untillable land, comes far down in the list of the counties of the State. And yet the portion of the county lying between the Conewago hills and the Kittatinny mountains contains as highly cultivated and productive farms as any in the United States. Thrift and intelligence characterize the staid "Dutch" farmers of Dauphin, and they vie with any community in all that appertains to enterprise and progress. In manufacturing industries Dauphin is the sixth. Allegheny, Berks, Luzerne, Montgomery, and Philadelphia alone surpassing her. The earliest industrial establishment in this locality was the "nailery" of Henry Fulton in 1785, although we must give precedence to the enterprise of the "noted Burney," who, five years previous, at his residence "in Upper Paxtang," manufactured counterfeit coin. His establishment was soon closed, however, the owner "sent to Lancaster goal," and, although "he left a great quantity of his cash in the hands of several," he never returned to claim it or renew the labors of his manufactory. Fulton's establishment

was only a little remote from a "smithy." To look now at the industries of Harrisburg and the county of Dauphin the progress within the last fifteen years is really wonderful, apart from the great contrast of fifty years ago. The number of manufactories, of iron alone, its furnaces, foundries, machine shops and nail works form a list as gratifying to the citizens as it is surprising to the visitor. The Pennsylvania steel works, the Lochiel iron works, M'Cormick's, Wister's, Dock's and Price's furnaces, the Harrisburg Car and Machine works, with a similar establishment at Middletown, Hickok's Eagle works, Willson's, Jenning's and numberless other foundries scattered all over the vicinity, only represent the iron industries; space prevents an enumeration of the other sources of wealth. All these are worthy the attention of visitors. The coal mines of the Lykens Valley, with its boundless treasures, the development of the entire county by means of the various railroads projected or running through it, are destined to bring the county of Dauphin in the van of mineral wealth. The future will open up the riches hidden as yet from our view.

In the year 1860 Harrisburg received the highest corporate honors—that of a city. Although at the time receiving much opposition, yet its subsequent growth and prosperity have fully realized the fondest expectations of its earnest advocates. In size and importance it ranks the sixth in the State, and high up in the scale of cities in the Union. Population in 1870, 23,104; in 1876, enumeration by direction of city councils, 27,926; an increase of about 20 per cent.

THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

No historical resume of Dauphin county can be called complete without some reference to the so-called "Buckshot War" of 1838. At the October election of that year David R. Porter, of Huntingdon, was chosen Governor, after a hotly contested political canvas, over Governor Ritner. The defeated party issued an ill-timed and ill-advised address, advising the people "to treat the election as if it had not been held." It was determined, therefore, to investigate the election, and to do this the political complexion of the Legislature would be decisive. The majority of the Senate was Anti-Masonic, but the control of the House of Representatives hinged upon the admission of certain members of Philadelphia whose seats were contested.

The votes of one of the districts in that city were thrown out by reason of fraud, and the Democratic delegation returned. The Anti-Masonic return judges refused to sign the certificates, "and both parties made out returns each for a different delegation, and sent them to the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

When the Legislature met, the Senate organized by the choice of Anti-Masonic officers. In the House a fierce struggle ensued, both delegations claiming seats. The consequence was that each party went into an election for Speaker, each appointing tellers. Two Speakers were elected and took their seat upon upon the platform—William Hopkins being the choice of the Democrats, and Thomas S. Cunningham of the opposition. The Democrats believing they were in the right, left out of view the rejection of the votes of the Philadelphia district. However, when the returns from the Secretary's office were opened, the certificate of the minority had been sent in, thus giving the advantage to the Anti-masons. It was then a question which of the two Houses would be recognized by the Senate and the Governor.

At this stage of the proceedings a number of men (from Philadelphia especially) collected in the lobby, and when the Senate, after organization, proceeded to business, interrupted it by their disgraceful and menacing conduct. The other branch of the Legislature was, in like manner, disturbed, and thus both houses were compelled to disperse. The crowd having taken possession of the halls, proceeded to the court house, where impassioned harangues were indulged in, and a committee of safety appointed. For several days all business was suspended, and the Governor, alarmed for his own personal safety, ordered out the militia, and fearing this might prove insufficient, called on the United States authorities for help. The latter refused, but the militia under Major Generals Patterson and Alexander, came promptly in respone. For two or three days during this contest, the danger of a collision was imminent, but wiser counsels prevailed, and the Senate having voted to recognize the section of the House presided over by Mr. Hopkins, the so-called "Insurrection at Harrisburg" was virtually ended. This was what is commonly known as the "Buckshot War."

COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

A Tabular Statement of their organization, square miles, with the names of the County Towns.

Names.	Formed.	County towns.	Population 1870.	Square miles.
Adams	1800	Gettysburg	30,315	531
Allegheny	1788	Pittsburg	262,204	757
Armstrong	1800	Kittanning	43,382	612
Beaver	1800	Beaver	36,148	452
Bedford	1771	Bedford	29,635	1,003
Berks	1752	Reading	106,701	900
Blair	1846	Hollidaysburg	38,051	510
Bradford	1810	Towanda	53,204	1,162
Bucks	1682	Doylestown	64,336	595
Butler	1800	Butler	36,510	814
Cambria	1804	Ebensburg	36,569	666
Cameron	1860	Emporium	4,273	381
Carbon	1843	Mauch Chunk	28,144	402
Centre	1800	Bellefonte	34,418	1,227
Chester	1682	West Chester	77,805	763
Clarion	1839	Clarion	26,537	572
Clearfield	1804	Clearfield	25,741	1,130
Clinton	1839	Lock Haven	23,211	857
Columbia	1813	Bloomsburg	28,766	479
Crawford	1800	Meadville	63,832	1,005
Cumberland	1750	Carlisle	43,912	554
Dauphin	1785	Harrisburg	60,740	523
Delaware	1789	Media	39,403	195
Elk	1843	Ridgway	8,488	774
Erie	1800	Erie	65,973	772
Fayette	1783	Uniontown	43,284	830
Forest	1848	Tionesta	4,010	431
Franklin	1784	Chambersburg	45,365	756
Fulton	1850	M'Connellsburg	9,360	442
Greene	1796	Waynesburg	25,887	620
Huntingdon	1787	Huntingdon	31,251	899
Indiana	1803	Indiana	36,138	828
Jefferson	1804	Brookville	21,656	646
Juniata	1831	Mifflintown	17,390	407
Lancaster	1729	Lancaster	121,340	973
Lawrence	1849	New Castle	27,298	376
Lebanon	1813	Lebanon	34,096	356
Lehigh	1812	Allentown	56,796	364
Luzerne	1786	Wilkesbarre	160,915	1,350
Lycoming	1795	Williamsport	47,626	1,213
M'Kean	1804	Smethport	8,825	1,007
Mercer	1800	Mercer	49,977	666
Mifflin	1789	Lewistown	17,508	377
Monroe	1836	Stroudsburg	18,362	595
Montgomery	1784	Norristown	81,612	484
Montour	1850	Danville	15,344	140
Northampton	1752	Easton	61,432	382

COUNTIES OF THE STATE—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Formed...	County towns.	Population 1870.	Square miles.
Northumberland..	1772	Sunbury.....	41,444	462
Perry.....	1820	New Bloomfield.....	25,447	476
Philadelphia.....	1682	Philadelphia.....	674,022	130
Pike.....	1814	Milford.....	8,436	631
Potter.....	1804	Coudersport.....	11,265	1,071
Schuylkill.....	1811	Pottsville.....	116,428	840
Snyder.....	1855	Middleburg.....	15,606	317
Somerset.....	1795	Somerset.....	28,226	1,102
Sullivan.....	1847	Laporte.....	6,191	434
Susquehanna.....	1810	Montrose.....	37,523	828
Tioga.....	1804	Wellsboro'.....	35,097	1,124
Union.....	1813	Lewisburg.....	15,565	315
Venango.....	1800	Franklin.....	47,925	658
Warren.....	1800	Warren.....	23,897	914
Washington.....	1781	Washington.....	48,483	889
Wayne.....	1798	Honesdale.....	33,188	747
Westmoreland....	1773	Greensburg.....	58,719	1,046
Wyoming.....	1842	Tunkhannock.....	14,585	403
York.....	1749	York.....	76,134	921
Total, 66 counties.			3,521,951	45,086

NOTE.—The enumeration of 1870 is classified as follows, viz: White population, 3,456,609; Negroes, 65,294; Chinese and Japanese, 14; Indians, 34; total, 3,521,951.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is situated between 39 deg. 43 min. and 42 deg. north latitude, and 2 deg. 17 min. east, and 3 deg. 31 min. west longitude, from Washington. Its mean length is 280.39 miles; mean breadth, 158.05 miles; its greatest length 302$\frac{13}{40}$ miles, and greatest breadth 175 miles and 192 perches.

The latitude of Greenwich is 51 deg. 28 min. 39 sec. north, and the latitude of Washington 38 deg. 53.3 min. The longitude of Philadelphia from Greenwich is 75 deg. 18 min. west, and the longitude of Greenwich from Washington is 77 deg. 00.6 min. east.

The latitude of the capitol at Harrisburg is 40 deg. 16 min. north, and the longitude is 76 deg. 53 min. west.

The declination of the magnetic needle at the capitol at Harrisburg, in July, 1862, was 3 deg. 44.5 min. west, and in October, 1875, was 4 deg. 53 min. west.

The above statement has been taken and calculated from the best charts and tables known and accessible to the Land Office.

According to the census of 1870 the mineral products of the State were valued at nearly half of those of the entire United States. The amount of anthracite coal produced that year was 15,650,275 tons, and of bituminous coal, 7,798,518 tons; iron ore, 1,095,486 tons; petroleum, 171,207,622 gallons. The most extensive and valuable coal mines in America are in Pennsylvania. The production of coal in 1874 was 32,147,040 tons, including 21,631,118 of anthracite, 7,712,461 of bituminous, 2,303,461 of semi-bituminous and 500,000 of block. Nearly half of all the pig-iron made in the United States is the product of Pennsylvania. The manufacturing interests of are of the highest importance. In 1870 the amount of capital invested and the number of establishments were larger than in any other State, while the value of the products was greater than in any other except New York. Large quantities of lumber are cut in the northern and central parts of the State, the chief markets being Williamsport and Lock Haven. The shipments from those two points during the first six month of 1873 amounted to 159,884,029 feet. On January 1, 1874, the estimated amount of lumber at Williamsport comprised 220,961,922 feet of pine, and 19,872,444 of hemlock, besides large quantities of lath and pickets.

Pennsylvania has two United States ports of entry—Philadelphia and Erie. Pittsburg is a port of delivery in the district of Louisiana. The vast mineral wealth of the State has led to a system of internal improvements not excelled by those of any other State. In 1826 the State began the construction of a line of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of about 292 miles of canal, and 126 miles of railroad. This line was completed in 1831, at a cost of $18,615,663; this liability was increased, in consequence of other works undertaken and aided, to $41,294,462. After great losses had been sustained the State, in 1857, disposed of its entire interest and control in these works.

The two most extensive railroad corporations are the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Pennsylvania. The former, chartered in 1833, was opened for through trains between Philadelphia and Pottsville in 1842. This company now operates from fifteen to twenty main lines and branches, comprising more than seven hundred miles of railroad; also the Schuylkill and Susquehanna canals. The investments of the company is estimated at about $125,000,000. The Pennsylvania is perhaps the most powerful railroad corporation in America; nearly 2,500 miles of road in this State alone are operated by it, and its investments in the State are estimated at not less than $150,000,000. It also leases a large extent of road in other States. The canals, lying wholly or partly in Pennsylvania, are 880 miles in length. The receipts in 1873 were $2,342,918, and the total expenses, $1,824,915. Total cost of canals and fixtures, exlusive of the Pennsylvania, has been $36,539,879. As an agricultural State it ranks as fourth; as a dairy State it is next to New York.

Under the new Constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1874, the Legislature consists of fifty Senators elected for four years, and two hundred and one Representatives chosen for two years. Regular sessions are held biennially, beginning on the first Tuesday of January, in odd years. Extra sessions may be convened by the Governor, but annual adjourned sessions are prohibited after 1878. Members of the Legislature receive $1,000 for each session, not exceeding one hundred days, and $10 per day necessarily spent after the hundred days, (not exceeding fifty days,) and twenty cents a mile to and from the capitol. The Executive Department consists of a Governor, annual salary, $10,000; Lieutenant Governor, who is President of the Senate, $3,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $4,000; Attorney General, $3,500; Auditor General, $3,000; State Treasurer, $5,000; Secretary of Internal Affairs, $3,000; Superintendent of Public Instruction, $2,500. The general election is held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs are chosen, by the people, for four years; the Auditor General for three years, and the Treasurer for two years. The

Attorney General, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Superintendent of Public Instruction are appointed for four years by the Governor, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate.

WILLIAM PENN.

Admiral Penn was one of the most famous of old England's naval heroes. To liquidate a debt of £16,000 due the Admiral for services and advances to his country, the English monarch, Charles II, granted in 1661 to his son the charter for 28,000,000 of acres, constituting the State of Pennsylvania.

His life was sadly clouded at its close. Few of the cherished aspirations of his manhood were realized. To the great misfortune of himself and his colony his cherished purpose of making Pennsylvania his permanent home was never accomplished. Its legislative Assembly, three-fourths of the time, acted in opposition to his wishes. His revenues from his colony came in slowly; his expenditures at home were heavy; his English steward proved false; his creditors became impatient, and he was confined for months in a debtor's apartment. The generosity of his friends secured his discharge, only to find that these accumulated misfortunes had brought on an attack of apoplexy, from which he never recovered. For seven years he lived lost to the world, and died June 30, 1718, and was buried on the 5th of July, at Jordans, Buckinghamshire, England. The locality was discontinued as a place of worship about the year 1787. The author of the "Shrines of Bucks," writing of his visit to the grave of Penn, says: "Entering the grave-yard we found a spot where a number of little mounds marked the resting-places of Penn and his family. Here no monumental marble, or even a simple headstone, marks the spot where the founder of Pennsylvania found at last that rest and freedom from the persecution he had experienced in his life-time. The fifth mound from the doorway of the little chapel was the one beneath which, and between his two wives, he was lowly laid. Jordans has not been inaptly styled the 'Westminster Abbey of the Friends.'"

Colonel John W. Forney, who recently visited his grave, writes: "I never supposed that my experience would be so full of interest; nor, indeed, that the grave of William Penn would be found in a spot so obscure, or that his name would be forgotten in the very neighborhood where he lived and died. I am not without hope that the Friends of Philadelphia will take steps to remove the remains of their greatest leader to the State that bears his name, and to the city he founded in 1682. There is no place in the world so fitting as Fairmount Park, and no time more appropriate for the ceremony than the Centennial year. In any case, what I have written may quicken discussion and inquiry. The whole story of William Penn is the romance of truth, and there is not a region in the globe in which it is so well illustrated as in the forty miles around Philadelphia, including part of New Jersey and Delaware."

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The State Arsenal is located on the square between Herr and Broad streets, and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, East Harrisburg, just inside the city limits. The location is admirably chosen. The ground occupied is six acres, partly covered by a natural growth of forest trees. The building is one hundred and fifty by fifty-four feet in the main, and seventy-five feet in the center, which is surmounted with a tower one hundred feet in height. The arsenal was built in 1874, from a design by Mr. L. M. Simons, of Harrisburg, at a cost of $26,-950. It is connected by wire with the Adjutant General's Department, at the Capitol, and with the Western Union Telegraph.

BANKS.

The banking interest of Harrisburg is represented by nine banking houses, four of which are National, and five private and State Institutions, affording good facilities for securing capital to carry forward any enterprise that will advance the interests of individuals, city or State.

City Bank.—President, Samuel S. Bigler; Vice President, John A. Bigler; Cashier, A. L. Robinson. Organized December, 1861; capital $100,000. No. 300 Market street.

Dauphin Deposit Bank—James M'Cormick, Cashier. Incorporated 1834; capital $100,000. No. 213 Market street.

Dougherty Bros. & Co., Bankers, 312 Market street.

Farmers' Bank of Harrisburg—Daniel Eppley, President; capital $100,000. No. 21 North Third street.

First National Bank—Wm. Calder, President; George H. Small, Cashier; capital $100,000. North Second, on N. E. corner of Walnut.

Harrisburg National Bank—Dr. George W. Reily, President; Cashier, James W. Weir; capital $300,000. No. 16 South Market Square.

Mechanics' Bank—Cashier, Jacob C. Bomberger; Teller, George Z. Kunkel; capital and surplus $100,000. Market, south-east corner of Third street.

Real Estate Savings Bank—David Mumma, President; Ellis Mumma, Cashier.

State Bank—C. L. Bowman, President; H. A. Sturgeon, Cashier. Incorporated 1870; capital $200,000.

THE CEMETERIES.

Mt. Kalmia.—This most beautiful resting place of the dead is situate on the heights overlooking the city; the main entrance being from East State street, in East Harrisburg, directly east from the capitol, and about a half mile distant. The natural beauties of the place are of a high order, and those, with the artistic effects of the ornamented vaults, the embellishments of the inclosed lots and the varied and beautiful monuments, combine to reward in abundant measure the time and trouble expended in a visit. The act of incorporation was passed February 14, 1845, and the grounds were dedicated September 30. The following were the incorporators: Henry Walters, John Roberts, Henry Buehler, Herman Alricks, Luther Reily, Hamilton Alricks, James Peacock, Valentine Hummel, John C. Bucher, William Dock and James M'Cormick, and under the title of the "Harrisburg Cemetery

Association." Hours of admission for visitors, from sunrise to sunset.

The other burial grounds are the Free, or Colored, and the Catholic Cemetery.

A new enterprise, recently projected, gives promise of the establishment of a new and first class cemetery, in all its appointments, located beyond the Arsenal.

DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The society was formed in 1869, and numbers about fifty members. Its officers are: President, Hon. A. Boyd Hamilton; Vice Presidents, Hon. Hamilton Alricks, Hon. Samuel Landis, Dr. Benjamin J. Wiestling; Secretary, George W. Buehler; Librarians, Rudolph F. Kelker, Esq., Hon. John B. Linn; Treasurer, John A. Weir, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D. The meetings of the society are held monthly. The society is in a deservedly flourishing condition.

PAXTON CHURCH.

This church and surroundings is worthy the attention of visitors. It is located about three miles out on the Lebanon pike. It was organized prior to 1725. The present stone edifice was erected in or about the year 1740, on the site of the original log church. Here the pious Pastor Elder preached with his rifle by his side, and served as Colonel of the provincial forces in the French and Indian wars. Here rest the remains of Elder, John Harris, Jun., founder of Harrisburg, William Maclay, Gen. Simpson, Gen. Crouch, heroes of the revolution, the M'Clures, the Forsters, the Gilmores, the Grays, the Mills, the Rutherfords, the Espys, and many others prominent in our early history.

THE HARRISBURG CITY GRAYS.

This company was originally organized in 1861, as the "First City Zouaves," by Captain DeB. Randolf Keim. It served with great credit during the war as Company A, One

Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, F. Asbury Awl captain. On its muster roll in June, 1863, thirty-two of its members were commissioned in the regular and volunteer service. Re-organized in 1869, it at once took high rank amongst the military of Pennsylvania. On the promotion of Captain J. Wesley Awl to the rank of lieutenant colonel, A. A. G., and chief of division staff, First Lieutenant Thomas F. Maloney, the present commandant, was elected captain, and shortly afterwards the company adopted as its uniform that of the Seventh National Guard, and also changed its name to the Harrisburg "City Grays." On the re-organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard it was assigned as Company D, Eighth regiment.

In 1874 the Grays built a fine, commodious armory, corner of Second and Forster streets, and are, in all respects, a fixed and favorite institution in Harrisburg. The company is thoroughly drilled and disciplined. General Latta, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, in his last annual report, says of it: "For drill and discipline it now stands the equal of any company in the State; for soldierly bearing, deportment, appearance, neatness and cleanliness of arms, it is unexceptionable; with all details, requirements and equipments fully complete." The Grays assisted in quelling the Williamspot lumber riot in 1872, and served two tours of duty in the Schuylkill coal region during the riots of 1875, the company responding almost to a man, at a heavy pecuniary and business sacrifice to the individual members. The Grays have participated in celebrations in the principal cities of Pennsylvania, always compelling attention and admiration by their drill, *esprit de corps*, gentlemanly bearing and conduct. At the Philadelphia Centennial parade, July 4, they were highly complimented by military men who witnessed their manœuvering. The company is on a permanent basis, and bids fair to live a long life of usefulness.

THE HARRISBURG HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was established in 1873. It is located on the north side of Mulberry street, near Front. Its Board of Management, from the beginning, has consisted of James M'Cor-

mick, Jr., President; A. Boyd Hamilton, Secretary; J. Donald Cameron, Henry M'Cormick, Wm. Calder, David C. Kolp, D. W. Gross, Rudolph F. Kelker, Daniel Eppley, James Wister, Henry Gilbert, R. A. Lamberton, Managers; and James W. Weir, Treasurer. It has no endowment, but is liberally supported, and has met a requirement very much needed at a railroad centre of the importance of that of Harrisburg.

Application for admission to be made to the attending managers at the hospital Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30.

Persons injured by accident received at all hours, provided they are brought to the hospital within twenty-four hours after its occurrence.

Poor persons receive medical attention and medicine free of charge.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are seventy-two public schools—2 high, 7 grammar, 9 intermediate, 22 secondary and 32 primary schools.

There are also numerous excellent Select Schools and Seminaries.

HARRISBURG POST OFFICE.

(No. 314 and 316 Market st.)

Open on Sundays from 7½ to 9 o'clock A. M.

Drop Letter Boxes are attached to lamp posts at most street corners, and at prominent hotels.

M. W. M'Alarney, P. M.

SYSTEM OF NUMBERING HOUSES.

One hundred numbers are allotted to each square or block, commencing on the Susquehanna river, Front street, running east, and at Market street running north and south. The even numbers are on the north side, and the odd numbers on the south side, on the streets running east and west; and the even numbers are on the west side, and the odd numbers on the east side, for the streets running north and south.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, A. Y. M., meets in Masonic Hall, second Monday evening of each month.

Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, A. Y. M., meets in Masonic Hall, third Thursday evening of each month.

Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, H. R. A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, first Monday evening of each month.

Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 11, meets in Masonic Hall, first Thursday of each month.

Harrisburg Sovereign Consistory, meets in Masonic Hall, third Monday of each month.

Harrisburg Council, No. 11, R. S. and S. E. M., meets in Masonic Hall, fourth Monday of each month.

Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 43, A. Y. M., (colored,) meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every alternate Thursday.

Geary Lodge, No. 42, A. Y. M., (colored,) meets first Monday evening of each month in Masonic Hall, Tanner's avenue.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 47, A. Y. M., (colored,) meets second Monday evening of each month in Masonic Hall, Tanner's avenue.

King Cyrus Chapter, No. 21, H. R. A. M., (colored,) meets at Masonic Hall, Tanner's avenue, the second Tuesday evening of each month.

Paxton Lodge, No. 16, A. Y. M. (colored,) meets at Masonic Hall, Tanner's avenue, the last Monday evening of each month.

ODD FELLOWS.

Harrisburg Lodge, No. 68, I. O. O. F., meets in Exchange Building every Wednesday evening. Degree night, second meeting night of each month.

State Capital Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 304 N. Second street, every Tuesday evening. Degree night, first meeting night of each month.

Dauphin Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., meets at 215 Market street every Thursday evening. Degree night, second meeting night of each month.

Eintracht Lodge, No. 660, I. O. O. F., (German,) meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 304 North Second street, every Friday

evening. Degree night, second meeting night of each month.

Lamberton Lodge, No. 708, I. O. O. F., meets at No. 215 Market street, every Saturday evening.

Dauphin Encampment, No. 10, I. O. O. F., meets at No. 215 Market street, first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Olive encampment, No. 56, I. O. O. F., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 304 North Second street, first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

Miriam Rebecca Lodge, No. 12, D. of R., meets at No. 215 Market street, the second Friday evening of each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Brotherly Love Lodge, No. 896, G. U. O. O. F., (colored,) meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday evening. Degree night, first Wednesday night of each month.

Hope of Friend Lodge, No. 1453, G. U. O. O. F., (colored,) meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Tuesday evening.

Grand Masters' Council, No. 7, G. U. O. O. F., (colored,) meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, third Wednesday evening of each month.

Ruth Degree Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., (colored,) meets at Odd Fellows' Hall second Wednesday evening of each month.

B'NAI B'RITH.

Salem Lodge, No. 26, I. O. B. B. (Israelite), meets at No. 215 Market street, every Sunday evening.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Cornplanter Tribe, No. 61, I. O. R. M., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday evening.

Octorara Tribe, No. 91, I. O. R. M., meets in Rebman's building, Broad street near Third, every Tuesday evening.

Susquehanna Tribe, No. 12, I. O. R. M., meets in Barr's hall every Friday evening.

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Fulton Council, No. 35, O. U. A. M., meet in Wyeth's hall, second floor, every Monday evening.

Harrisburg Star Council, No. 61, O. U. A. M., meets in Wyeth's hall every Wednesday evening.

Harrisburg Council, No. 106, O. U. A. M., meets in College Block every Tuesday evening.

Eureka Council, No. 148, O. U. A. M., meets in Exchange Building every Saturday evening.

Harrisburg Degree Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Saturday evenings of each month at Wyeth hall.

Eureka Council, No. 38, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets at Wyeth's hall, 216 Market street, every Friday evening.

Fulton Council, No. 52, O. U. D. A., meets every Tuesday evening at Wyeth's hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.

Harrisburg Circle, No. 31, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., meets in Exchange building every Friday evening.

Susquehanna Circle, No. 51, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., meets every Wednesday evening in Barr's hall.

State Capital Circle, No. 29, B. U. (H. F.) C of A., meets in Exchange Building every Monday evening.

Olive Branch, No. 7, H. C. (H. F.) C. of A., meets every Saturday evening in Exchange Building.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Keystone Commandery, No. 7, M. A. P. O. S. of A., meets second and fourth Saturday evening of each month in College Block.

Washington Camp, No. 16, P. O. S. of A., meets at Segelbaum's building every Monday evening.

Washington Camp, No. 102, P. O. S of A., meets in College Block, third floor, every Friday evening.

Washington Camp, No. 218, P. O. S. of A., meets in Rebman's building, Broad street near Third, every Wednesday evening.

TEMPERANCE.

Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of G. T., meets in Barr's hall every Tuesday evening.

State Capital Lodge, No. 791, I. O. of G. T., meets every Friday evening, East State street, near Spruce.

William Howard Bishop's Lodge, I. O. of G. T., meets every Tuesday evening at Elder street, corner Briggs.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Phœnix Lodge, No. 59, K. of P., meets in Exchange Building every Tuesday evening.

Bayard Lodge, No. 150, K. of P., meets at No. 215 Market street every Wednesday evening.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 93, K. of P., meets at Wyeth's hall every Thursday evening.

KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.

St. John's Castle, No. 17, A. O. K. of the M. C., meets every Tuesday evening at Wyeth's Hall.

Franklin Castle, No. 24, A. O. K. of the M. C., meets every Thursday evening at Barr's Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Post No. 58, G. A. R., meets in College Block every Friday evening.

Patriarch Grange, No. 42, P. of H., meets every Wednesday evening in College Block.

Lily of The Valley Lodge, Masonic Ladies, meet in Exchange Building every Wednesday evening.

Golden Rule Council, No. 12, Sovereigns of Industry, meets every Thursday evening in College Block, Third street.

Harrisburg Assembly, No. 13, A. O. of M. P., meets the fourth Monday in each month in College Block.

Harrisburg Beneficial Society meets at the First Lutheran Church on Fourth street the last Saturday of each month.

Harrisburg Steuben Bund, No. —, V. O. V. B., meets at Exchange Building every Tuesday evening.

Harris Grove, No. 9, U. A. O. D., meets at Exchange Building every Monday evening.

Central Lodge, No. 19, A. O. U. W., meets in College Block every Saturday evening.

Keystone Grove, No. 15, A. O. F. D., meets at Exchange Building every Thursday evening.

Paxton Grove, No 6, I. O. F. D., meets at College Block every Thursday evening.

Harrisburg Typographical Union, No. 14, meets in Court House second Saturday evening of each month.

LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE COLONIES ON THE DELAWARE, OF THE PROVINCE AND OF THE STATE.

DOMINION OF THE SWEDES, DUTCH AND ENGLISH.

UNDER THE SWEDES.

Peter Minuit 1633
Peter Hollander 1641
John Printz 1643
John Pappegoya, (Printz's son-in-law) 1653
Johan Claudius Rysingh 1654
[Captured by Peter Stuyvesant, 1655.]

UNDER THE DUTCH.

Deryck Schmidt, *pro tem* 1655
John Paul Jacquet 1655
[1657 to 1662, colony divided into city and company.]
Jacob Alricks, (city) 1657
Alex. D'Hinoyossa, (city) 1659
Goeran Van Dyke, (company) 1657
Wm. Beekman, (company) 1658
[1662, Colony united.]
Wm. Beekman 1662
Alex. D'Hinoyossa 1663
[Captured by the English, 1664.]

UNDER THE ENGLISH.

Col. Richard Nichols, Governor 1664
Robert Carr, Deputy Governor 1664
Col. Francis Lovelace 1667
[Re-captured by the Dutch, 1673.]
Anthony Colve, Governor 1673
Peter Alricks, Deputy Governor 1673
[Re-captured by the English, 1674.]

UNDER THE ENGLISH.

Sir Edmund Andross 1674

THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

William Markham, Deputy Governor 1681
William Penn, Proprietor 1682
The Council, Thomas Lloyd, President 1684
Five Commissioners appointed by Penn 1688

John Blackwell, Deputy Governor..... 1688
The Council, Thomas Lloyd, President..... 1690
Thomas Lloyd, D. G., of Province..... 1691
William Markham, D. G., lower counties..... 1691
Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York, Governor... 1693
William Markham, Lieutenant Governor..... 1693
William Markham, Deputy Governor..... 1695
William Penn, Proprietor..... 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Deputy Governor, died..... 1701
The Council, Edward Shippen, President..... 1703
John Evans, Deputy Govornor..... 1704
Charles Gookin, Deputy Governor..... 1709
Sir William Keith, Deputy Governor..... 1717
Patrick Gordon, Deputy Governor..... 1726
The Council, James Logan, President..... 1736
George Thomas, Deputy Governor..... 1738
The Council, Anthony Palmer, President..... 1747
James Hamilton, Deputy Governor..... 1748
Robert Hunter Morris, Deputy Governor..... 1754
William Denny, Deputy Governor..... 1756
James Hamilton, Deputy Governor..... 1759
John Penn, Lieutenant Governor..... 1763
The Council, James Hamilton, President..... 1771
Richard Penn, Lieutenant Governor..... 1771
John Penn, Lieutenant Governor..... 1776

IN THE REVOLUTION.

The Committee of Safety, Benjamin Franklin, chairman, from September, 1776, to March, 1777.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Thomas Wharton, Jr..... March 5, 1777
Joseph Reed..... Dec. 22, 1778
William Moore..... Nov. 15, 1781
John Dickson..... Nov. 7, 1782
Benjamin Franklin..... Oct. 17, 1785
Thomas Mifflin..... Nov. 5, 1788

VICE PRESIDENTS.

George Bryan..... March 5, 1777
Matthew Smith..... Oct. 11, 1779

William Moore	Nov. 15, 1779
James Potter	Nov. 15, 1781
James Ewing	Nov. 7, 1782
James Irvine	Nov. 6, 1784
Charles Biddle	Oct. 10, 1785
Peter Muhlenberg	Oct. 31, 1787
David Redick	Oct. 14, 1788
George Ross	Nov. 5, 1788

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

Thomas Mifflin	Dec. 21, 1790
Thomas M'Kean	Dec. 17, 1799
Simon Snyder	Dec. 20, 1808
William Findlay	Dec. 16, 1817
Joseph Hiester	Dec. 19, 1820
John Andrew Shulze	Dec. 16, 1823
George Wolf	Dec. 15, 1829
Joseph Ritner	Dec. 15, 1835

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838.

David R. Porter	Jan. 15, 1839
Francis R. Shunk	Jan. 21, 1845
William F. Johnston, (*vice* Shunk, deceased,)	July 26, 1848
William Bigler	Jan. 20, 1852
James Pollock	Jan. 16, 1855
William F. Packer	Jan. 19, 1858
Andrew G. Curtin	Jan. 15, 1861
John W. Geary	Jan. 15, 1867
John F Hartranft	Jan. 21, 1873

GOVERNOR UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1873.

John F. Hartranft	Jan. 18, 1876

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1873.

John Latta	Jan. 19, 1875

PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTS.

Year of qualification	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789..	George Washington	Virginia.....	8 years.
1797..	John Adams.....	Massachusetts....	4 years.
1801..	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia.....	8 years.
1809..	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1817..	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1824..	John Quincy Adams....	Massachusetts....	4 years.
1829..	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee.....	8 years.
1837..	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	4 years.
1841..	Wm. Henry Harrison*..	Ohio	1 month.
1841..	John Tyler	Virginia.....	3 yrs. 11 mos.
1845..	James Knox Polk.....	Tennessee.....	4 years.
1849..	Zachary Taylor†.....	Louisiana	1 yr. 4 mo. 5 d.
1850..	Millard Filmore.....	New York.....	2 yrs. 7 m. 26 d.
1853..	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire..	4 years.
1857..	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania	4 years.
1861..	Abraham Lincoln‡.....	Illinois.....	4 yrs. 1 m. 10 d.
1865..	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	3 yrs. 10 m. 20 d.
1869..	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	8 years.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Year of qualification.	Name.	Where From.
1789.....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.
1797.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.
1801.....	Aaron Burr.....	New York.
1804.....	George Clifton.....	New York.
1813.....	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.
1817.....	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.
1824.....	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina.
1833.....	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.
1837.....	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.
1841.....	John Tyler	Virginia.
1842.....	Samuel L. Southard§.....	New Jersey.
1845.....	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.
1849.....	Millard Filmore.....	New York.
1851.....	William R. King§.....	Alabama.
1853.....	David R. Achison§	Missouri.
1855.....	Jesse D. Bright§.....	Indiana.
1857.....	John C. Breckenridge.....	Kentucky.
1861.....	Hannibal Hamilton	Maine.
1865.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.
1865.....	Lafayette S. Foster§.....	Connecticut.
1866.....	Benjamin F. Wade§.....	Ohio.
1869.....	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.
1873.....	Henry Wilson‖.....	Massachusetts.
1875.....	Thomas W. Ferry.....	Michigan.

* Died in office, April 4, 1841, when Vice President Tyler succeeded him.
† Died in office, July 9, 1850, when Vice President Filmore succeeded him.
‡ Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice President Johnson succeeded him.
§ Ex-officio as President *pro tempore* of the Senate
‖ Died in office November, 1875.

VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA, NOV. 5, 1872, BY COUNTIES, FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTIES.	Grant.	Greeley.	COUNTIES.	Grant.	Greeley.
Adams	2,735	2,580	Lebanon	4,171	2,076
Allegheny	25,846	9,055	Lehigh	5,342	5,622
Armstrong	4,297	2,078	Luzerne	12,966	10,904
Beaver	3,517	1,798	Lycoming	4,423	3,837
Bedford	2,901	2,165	M'Kean	1,040	618
Berks	7,741	10,201	Mercer	5,517	3,411
Blair	4,251	2,183	Mifflin	1,685	1,127
Bradford	7,452	3,563	Monroe	787	2,205
Bucks	6,613	5,445	Montgomery	8,080	5,113
Butler	4,015	2,534	Montour	1,384	1,333
Cambria	2,841	2,544	Northampton	4,841	6,155
Cameron	554	340	Northumberl'd	4,271	3,356
Carbon	2,452	1,946	Perry	2,563	1,741
Centre	3,142	2,695	Philadelphia	68,792	23,407
Chester	9,249	3,802	Pike	339	797
Clarion	2,558	2,304	Potter	1,463	554
Clearfield	1,970	2,329	Schuylkill	8,657	6,983
Clinton	2,003	1,758	Snyder	1,803	915
Columbia	2,009	3,001	Somerset	3,495	1,383
Crawford	6,938	4,887	Sullivan	440	571
Cumberland	3,895	3,557	Susquehanna	4,536	2,907
Dauphin	6,954	3,331	Tioga	5,730	1,777
Delaware	4,231	1,166	Union	1,997	916
Elk	679	753	Venango	4,780	2,986
Erie	7,502	4,787	Warren	3,090	1,538
Fayette	3,881	2,663	Washington	5,134	3,223
Franklin	4,301	3,136	Wayne	2,463	2,152
Fulton	737	807	Westmoreland	5,412	4,719
Forest	360	155	Wyoming	1,552	1,339
Greene	1,852	2,829	York	6,299	6,753
Huntingdon	3,099	1,805			
Indiana	4,386	1,266	Total	349,689	211,961
Jefferson	2,253	1,156		211,961	
Juniata	1,306	1,265			
Lancaster	14,288	5,717	Majority	137,728	
Lawrence	3,429	945			

Official Vote for Governor, 1872 and 1875, by Counties.

Counties.	1872.			1875.		
	Hartranft, R..	Buckalew, D..	Chase, T.....	Hartranft, R..	Pershing, D..	Browne, P....
Adams	2,765	3,038	4	2,477	3,009	22
Allegheny	25,771	16,490	4	18,707	13,246	1,585
Armstrong	4,434	3,469	11	3,605	3,121	196
Beaver	3,685	2,882	97	3,086	2,702	301
Bedford	2,973	2,977	.....	2,906	3,099	27
Berks	7,898	13,947	1	6,864	13,433	24
Blair	4,263	3,244	141	3,711	3,166	264
Bradford	7,443	4,434	4	6,526	4,265	466
Bucks	7,278	7,658	.....	6,713	7,000	280
Butler	3,985	3,440	20	3,796	3,891	503
Cambria	2,823	3,530	26	2,325	3,399	117
Cameron	572	531	7	552	476	18
Carbon	2,444	2,533	.....	2,347	2,728	6
Centre	3,292	3,712	.....	2,097	3,504	590
Chester	9,386	6,510	98	7,015	5,005	739
Clarion	2,727	3,583	.....	2,196	3,221	157
Clearfield	1,995	3,432	.....	1,819	3,273	53
Clinton	2,018	2,632	2	1,771	2,598	91
Columbia	2,110	3,826	13	1,643	3,757	107
Crawford	7,031	6,473	16	6,146	5,526	131
Cumberland	4,176	4,614	.....	3,603	4,309	66
Dauphin	7,450	5,113	52	6,574	4,704	53
Delaware	4,339	2,638	7	4,075	2,079	50
Elk	628	1,193	2	503	1,055	8
Erie	7,467	5,271	25	6,699	4,744	120
Fayette	3,954	4,631	21	3,472	4,299	98
Forest	418	340	.....	376	319	37
Franklin	4,505	4,182	.....	4,074	3,954	95
Fulton	797	1,125	.....	684	981	12
Greene	1,795	3,450	1	1,517	2,699	9
Huntingdon	3,249	2,690	75	2,546	2,605	498
Indiana	4,472	2,146	30	3,640	1,795	400
Jefferson	2,407	2,247	.....	1,923	2,248	458
Juniata	1,352	1,739	16	1,198	1,771	143
Lancaster	13,774	9,064	215	12,725	7,581	515
Lawrence	3,426	1,705	.....	2,335	1,427	676
Lebanon	4,285	2,824	12	3,859	2,608	17
Lehigh	5,355	6,895	.....	4,630	6,758	3
Luzerne	12,341	14,433	62	9,899	11,135	503
Lycoming	4,639	5,056	.....	3,488	4,641	97
M'Kean	1,025	950	.....	940	976	12
Mercer	5,573	4,598	26	4,911	4,267	502
Mifflin	1,786	1,765	25	1,446	1,586	50
Monroe	658	2,839	11	632	2,630	6
Montgomery	8,454	8,463	60	8,354	8,339	244
Montour	1,378	1,623	.....	1,002	1,332	35
Northampton	4,880	8,121	.....	4,364	7,248	22
Northumberland	4,314	4,363	.....	3,691	4,567	74
Perry	2,752	2,514	.....	2,429	2,448	52

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1872.			1875.		
	Hartranft, R..	Buckalew, D..	Chase, T	Hartranft, R..	Pershing, D...	Browne, P ....
Philadelphia	69,278	48,841	.....	65,262	47,980	647
Pike	246	1,134	.....	434	1,056	4
Potter	1,466	1,042	.....	1,223	1,010	2
Schuylkill	8,980	9,378	24	7,699	9,037	58
Snyder	1,906	1,372	.....	1,701	1,369	26
Somerset	3,430	1,802	14	2,989	1,689	53
Sullivan	431	744	15	336	719	49
Susquehanna	4,333	3,403	44	3,517	2,951	150
Tioga	5,504	2,376	10	3,933	1,909	113
Union	2,069	1,374	.....	1,784	1,177	24
Venango	5,071	4,415	31	2,953	2,940	570
Warren	3,176	2,333	11	2,057	1,740	284
Washington	5,294	4,992	30	4,917	4,763	189
Wayne	2,119	3,030	1	1,854	2,135	88
Westmoreland	5,581	6,475	.....	4,957	6,242	199
Wyoming	1,561	1,791	4	1,365	1,610	164
York	6,400	8,388	1	5,263	8,285	92
Total	353,387	317,760	1,259	304,175	292,145	13,244

VOTE OF HARRISBURG.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1875.			FOR MAYOR, 1876.		
WARDS.	Hartranft, R...	Pershing, D...	WARDS.	Patterson, R..	Sollayer, D....
First	387	152	First	328	109
Second	187	163	Second	191	127
Third	317	228	Third	312	163
Fourth	403	256	Fourth	380	195
Fifth	273	189	Fifth	277	170
Sixth	351	315	Sixth	339	223
Seventh	227	283	Seventh	231	171
Eighth	292	179	Eighth	261	144
Ninth	218	166	Ninth	224	130
Total	2,655	1,931	Total	2,543	1,432
	1,931			1,432	
Majority	724		Majority	1,111	

TIME OF MEETING OF ASSEMBLY.

General Assembly meets on the first Tuesday of January.

The House of Representatives is called to order at twelve o'clock M., and the Senate at twelve o'clock M.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Persons to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States are elected by the Legislature in the following manner:

Each House votes separately "on the third Tuesday of January, at three o'clock P. M., if the Legislature shall have organized before the second Tuesday."

On the day following, at twelve o'clock M., the two Houses meet in joint convention, and the journals of the two Houses are then read and certificates signed.

Nominations must be made and teller elected two days prior, and communicated to each House.

Present Senators, Simon Cameron, Wm. A. Wallace.

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNOR AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, WITH THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE IN HARRISBURG.

GOVERNOR.

John F. Hartranft, Montgomery county. Executive Mansion, Front street above Pine.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John Latta, Westmoreland county. Bolton's Hotel, Second street.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Matthew S. Quay, Beaver county. Lochiel, Third and Market streets.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John B. Linn, Centre county. Miss Allen's, No. 404 North Third street.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

George Lear, Bucks county. Lochiel, Third and Market streets.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Lyman D. Gilbert, Dauphin county. No. 219 Market street.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Justus F. Temple, Greene county. United States, Sixth and Market streets.

STATE TREASURER.

Henry Rawle, Erie county. Lochiel, Third and Market streets.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

William M'Candless, Philadelphia. Bolton's, Second street.

Chief Clerk.

J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county. Bolton's, Second street.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

J. P. Wickersham, Lancaster county. State Capital, Third and Walnut streets.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Henry Houck, Lebanon county. Keystone, Third and State streets.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

James W. Latta, Philadelphia. Lochiel, Third and Market streets.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

J. Montgomery Forster, Commissioner, Dauphin county. No. 303 South Front street.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

O. H. Miller, Allegheny county. No. 327 Herr street.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

J. W. Jones, Dauphin county. South Third street, above Chestnut.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

William H. Patterson, Juniata county. No. 708 North Third street.

STATE PRINTER.

B. F. Meyers, Bedford county. No. 224 Chestnut street.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—John F. Hartranft, Montgomery county. Executive Mansion, Front street.

Private Secretary—Chester N. Farr, Jr., Reading. Lochiel.

Executive Clerk—Warren B. Keely, Berks county. Lochiel.

Messenger—J. C. Delaney, Luzerne county. 1241 North Second street.

Page—James Delaney, Northampton county. 630 Herr st.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

Lieutenant Governor John Latta.

Secretary of the Commonwealth M. S. Quay.

Attorney General George Lear.

Secretary of Internal Affairs William M'Candless.

Recorder—Chester N. Farr, Jr.

Clerk—W. B. Keely.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Secretary—M. S. Quay, Beaver county. Lochiel.

Deputy Secretary—John B. Linn, Centre county. Miss Allen's, No. 404 North Third street.

Chief Clerk—Thomas M'Camant, Blair county. No. 301 Forster street.

Clerks—B. F. Chandler, Dauphin county. Bolton's.

S. M. Fridy, Lancaster county. State Capital.

J. M. Jordan, Bedford county. No. 711 N. Third st.

R. T. Beatty, Perry county. No. 512 North Third street.

Lane S. Hart, Montgomery county. No. 236 Boas street.

H. H. Hartranft, Lycoming county. No. 410 North Third street.

Clerks—M. N. Cutler, Erie county. Crescent street, Allison's Hill.

George Holmes, Dauphin county. 212 Pine street.

Messenger—B. P. Thompson, Montgomery county. Corner Forster and Grand streets.

ATTORNEY GENARAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney General—George Lear, Bucks county. Lochiel.

Deputy Attorney General—Lyman D. Gilbert, Dauphin county. No. 219 Market street.

Clerk—George F. Ross, Mifflin county. No. 303 Briggs street.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Auditor General—Justus F. Temple, Greene county. United States.

Chief Clerk—G. W. G. Waddell, Greene county. 302 Boas street.

Clerks—W. J. Bayard, Greene county. United States.

B. M. Nead, Franklin county. United States.

W. J. Jackman, Juniata county. United States.

C. I. Markell, Washington county. United States.

A. J. Sanderson, Lancaster county. United States.

C. F. Warden, Westmoreland county. Bolton's.

Joseph G. Garard, Fayette county. United States.

W. L. Sansom, Indiana county. No. 714 North Third street.

Walter Dieffenbach, Columbia county. No. 311 North Second street.

W. H. Reel, Allegheny county. No. 225 Herr street.

John M'Murray, Jefferson county. 610 Boas st.

Night Watchman—Alex. Beltzhoover, Allegheny county. Keystone.

Messenger—J. B. Temple, Greene county. United States.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—William M'Candless, Philadelphia. United States.

Chief Clerk—J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county. Bolton's.

Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics—W. Hayes Grier, Lancaster county. United States.

Clerks—Hamilton Alricks, Jr., Dauphin county. Bolton's.
James Atwell, Philadelphia. G. W. P. Davis', Front and North streets.
A. D. Boileau, Philadelphia. G. W. P. Davis', Front and North streets.
John W. Brown, Dauphin county. No. 210 North Second street.
John Christy, Blair county. 238 North street.
S. Larkin Fairlamb, Delaware county. Two-and-a-Half street, near Briggs.
R. H. Forster, Centre county. No. 118 West State street
S. George, Lycoming county. No. 216 North st.
D. W. Henderson, Philadelphia. Jones' House.
Richard M'Sherry, Adams county. Bolton's.
T. O'Leary, Jr , Allegheny county. No. 907 N. Third street.
A. J. Randall, Schuylkill county. State Capital.
John L. Sexton, Jr., Tioga county. No. 228 Herr street.
N. C. Wilson, Mifflin county. Lochiel.

Messengers—Michael Bradley, Philadelphia. Davis', Front and North streets.
G. W. P. Davis, Front and North streets.

Night Watchman—John P. Ryon. Davis', Front and North streets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

State Treasurer—Henry Rawle, Erie county. Lochiel.

Cashier—Wm. B. Hart, Montgomery county. No. 1009 North Third street.

Clerks— G. W. Colton, Erie county. Jones' House.
G. E. Hoffman, Northumberland county. West State street.
Joseph P. Egan, Allegheny county. No. 117 Washington avenue.

Messenger—Wm. Searfauss, Dauphin county. Regina st.

Night Watchman—Thomas A. Dent, Sullivan county. Sixteenth and Walnut streets.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent Public Instruction—James P. Wickersham, Lancaster county. State Capital.

Deputy Supt's Common Schools—Henry Houck, Lebanon co.
Rob't Curry, Allegheny co.

Financial Clerk—W. A. Lindsey, Cumberland county. United States.

Statistical Clerk—John T. Boyle, Schuylkill county. Two-and-a-Half street, near Boas.

Recording Clerk—Joseph N. Beistle, Crawford county. Front street, near Boas.

Messenger—R. A. Lucas, Centre county. No. 911 North Third street.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—James P. Wickersham, Lancaster county. State Capital.

Male Inspector—C. Cornforth, M'Kean county. Corner Front and Herr.

Female Inspector—Mrs. E. E. Hutter, No. 614 Race street, Philadelphia.

Chief Clerk—James L. Paul, Westmoreland county. No. 609 North Front street.

Clerk—Edmund R. Sutton, Indiana county. Sixth street above Boas.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General—James W. Latta, Philadelphia. Lochiel.

Assistant Adjutant General—D. Stanley Hassinger, Philadelphia.

Chief Clerk—George C. Kelley, Union county. Corner Second street and Herr.

Recording and Pay Department Clerk—Joseph Linoss, No. 135 Herr street.

Ordnance Clerk—William K. Russell, Dauphin county. No. 303 Briggs street.

Keeper of State Arsenal—C. W. Diven, Lawrence county. Fifteenth street, near Arsenal.

Messenger—Thomas Numbers, York county. No. 317 Market street.

NATIONAL GUARD.

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Adjutant General, Paymaster General and Acting Quarter-Master General—Major General James W. Latta.

Assistant Adjutant General—Colonel D. Stanley Hassinger.

Inspector General—Brigadier General John D. Bertolette.

Judge Advocate General—Brigadier General Geo. F. Smith.

Surgeon General—Brigadier General Lewis W. Read.

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INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

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Deputy Insurance Commissioner—L. R. Boggs, Huntingdon county. No. 25 North Front street.

Clerks—R. A. Hazleton, Bradford county. No. 9 South Market Square.

Smith Curtis, Beaver county. No. 253 North street.

Messenger—H. B. Weand, Montgomery county. No. 245 Briggs street.

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State Librarian—O. H. Miller, Westmoreland county. No. 227 Herr street.

Assistant Librarian—Joseph R. Orwig, Union county. No. 313 North Second street.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Joshua W. Jones, Dauphin county. Third street above Chestnut.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Wm. H. Patterson, Juniata county. No. 708 North Third street.

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General Agent and Secretary—Diller Luther, Reading, Berks county.

Statistician—A. J. Ourt, No. 737 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

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Howard J. Reeder, Northampton county.
James Duffy, Lancaster county.

STATE PRINTER.

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Manager—James R. Piper, Franklin House.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Publisher—Charles H. Bergner, Third and Market streets.

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President Judge—John J. Pearson.

Associate Law Judge—R. M. Henderson.

Associate Judges—Isaac Mumma, John D. Snyder.

Sheriff—William W. Jennings.

Deputy Sheriff—J. M. Eyster.

Prothonotary—Thomas G. Fox.

Clerk—William Mitchell.

Treasurer—Isaac B. Nissley.

Register—Simon Duey.

Recorder—John Fox.

Clerk—Simon G. Young.

District Attorney—John B. M'Pherson.

County Commissioners—Samuel M'Ilhany, Eli Swab, A. Boyd Martin.

County Solicitor—John S. Detweiler.

Commissioners' Clerks—Thomas Strohm, Christian A. Miller.

Coroner—James Porter.

Directors of the Poor—Jacob Umholtz, John C. Lyme, J. Amos Fisher.

Clerk—J. J. Rebman.

HARRISBURG CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—J. D. Patterson.

City Controller—L. R. Metzgar.

City Solicitor—T. S. Hargest.

City Treasurer—David Herr.

Common Council—J. D. Sprout, J. J. Zimmerman, N. R. Miller, George H. Tattnell, Bartholomew De Vout, John A. Hocker, William H. Cleckner, Abram Myers, W. W. Boyer, Benjamin G. Peters, Alfred Pancake, John T. Ensminger, Geo. E. Reed, Henry Gilbert, J. DeHaven, J. J. Hargest, Gillard Dock, W. H. H. Sieg, J. A. Slentz, E. O. Dare, George Zollinger, W. O. Bishop, J. J. Reese, J. L. Dawson, H. C. Demming, J. H. Santo, Charles Wilhelm, J. W. M'Crory, Wm. Kuhn, John Young, L. Lehman, John Beatty, George Whiteman, J. M. Bender, Samuel H. Kautz.

Select Council—William Sheesley, Wm. K. Cowden, Jacob F. Haehnlen, William Calder, Joseph Strominger, S. S. Ensminger, John A. Gramm, L. Chrisman, H. J. Forney.

Chief of Police—H. A. Hoopes.

DISTANCES FROM HARRISBURG TO

	Miles.		*Miles.*		*Miles.*
Allentown	90	Carlisle	18	Dauphin	8
Altoona	132	Catawissa	77	Derry	13
Annville	21	Chambersburg	52	Downingtown	73
Baltimore, Md.	85	Clarion	250	Doylestown	110
Beaver	276	Clark's Ferry	14	Driftwood	174
Bedford	106	Clearfield	159	Duncannon	15
Bellefonte	140	Conemaugh	168	Easton	107
Blairsville	199	Conewago	18	Ebensburg	158
Bloomsburg	78	Corry	305	Emporium	193
Brookville	236	Coudersport	210	Erie	342
Butler	300	Cresson	147	Franklin	373
Cameron	187	Danville	65	Gallitzin	144

	Miles.
Georgetown	37
Gettysburg	70
Greencastle	63
Greensburg	228
Hagerstown, Md	74
Halifax	21
Hanover Junction	40
Hollidaysburg	140
Honesdale	165
Hummelstown	10
Huntingdon	98
Indiana	215
Jersey Shore	106
Johnstown	171
Kane	247
Kingston	119
Kittanning	293
Lackawanna	130
Lancaster	35
Latrobe	208
Lebanon	26
Lewisburg	65
Lewistown	61
Lock Haven	120
Marysville	8
Mauch Chunk	120
Meadville	346
Mechanicsburg	9
Media	120
Mercer	375
M'Veytown	73
Middleburg	60
Middletown	9
Mifflin	49
Mifflinburg	75
Millersburg	26
Millerstown	33
Milroy	74
Milton	68
Minnequa	134
Mt. Joy	24
Mt. Union	86
Muncy	82
Myerstown	32
New Berlin	70
New Bloomfield	33
New Castle	296
Newport	28
Newville	30
Norristown	94
Northumberland	56
Oakville	35
Orwigsburg	82
Parksburg	62
Philadelphia	106
Phœnixville	84
Pittsburg	249
Pittston	127
Plymouth	116
Port Clinton	74
Pottstown	72
Pottsville	89
Reading	54
Renova	146
Ridgeway	224
Schuylkill Haven	85
Scranton	136
Selinsgrove	50
Shippensburg	41
Smethport	244
Somerset	200
State Line, North	162
State Line, South	68
Sunbury	54
Tamaqua	94
Treverton Junction	41
Tyrone	118
Uniontown	320
Warren	276
Washington	280
Washington, D. C	125
Watsontown	72
Waynesboro'	300
West Chester	90
Wellsboro'	177
Williamsport	93
Wilkesbarre	122
Womelsdorf	39
Wyoming	124
York	28

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK CITY TO

	Miles.
Adrian, Mich	775
Akron, Ohio	610
Albany, N. Y	143
Alexandria, Va	238
Allegheny, Pa	434
Allentown, Pa	92
Alliance, Ohio	515
Alton, Ill	1060
Annapolis, Md	222
Ann Harbor, Mich	716
Atchison, Ka	1368
Atlanta, Ga	1018
Auburn, N. Y	328
Augusta, Me	407
Augusta, Ga	887
Baltimore, Md	188
Bangor, Me	482
Bath, Me	382
Baton Rouge, La	1320
Belfast, Me	424
Bellefontaine, Ohio	658
Binghamton, N. Y	215
Bloomington, Ill	1037
Boston, Mass	236
Bridgeport, Conn	59
Bristol, R. I	215
Bucyrus, Ohio	632
Buffalo, N. Y	433
Burlington, N. J	74
Burlington, Iowa	1122
Cambridge, Mass	239
Camden, N. J	91
Canandaigua, N. Y	377
Carson City, Nev	2800
Charleston, S. C	874
Charleston, Mass	235
Chattanooga, Tenn	980
Chicago, Ill	911
Cincinnati, Ohio	744
Cleveland, Ohio	581
Columbia, S. C	744
Columbus, Ohio	624
Concord, N. H	308
Covington, Ky	745
Cumberland, Md	364
Davenport, Iowa	1093
Dayton, Ohio	804
Denver, Colorado	1980
Des Moines, Iowa	1251
Detroit, Mich	679
Dubuque, Iowa	1100
Dunkirk, N. Y	460
Easton, Pa	75
Elmira, N. Y	274
Erie, Pa	508
Evansville, Ind	1021
Fort Kearney, Neb	1598
Fort Wayne, Ind	763
Fredericksburg, Va	296
Galena, Ill	1083
Galesburg, Ill	1076
Galveston, Texas	1900
HARRISBURG, Pa	182
Hartford, Conn	112
Indianapolis, Ind	838
Jackson, Miss	1498
Jefferson City, Mo	1210
Kalamazoo, Mich	822
Knoxville, Tenn	868
Lafayette, Ind	903
Lansing, Mich	785
Lawrence, Kan	1393
Lexington, Ky	840
Lexington, Mo	1554
Little Rock, Ark	1430
Louisville, Ky	900
Lowell, Mass	261
Lynchburg, Va	404
Macon, Ga	1121
Madison, Wis	1049
Memphis, Tenn	1289
Meriden, Conn	94
Millidgeville, Ga	1100
Milwaukee, Wis	996
Mobile, Ala	1379
Montgomery, Ala	1193
Montpelier, Vt	454
Nashua, N. H	275
Nashville, Tenn	1085
New Albany, Ind	903
Newark, N. J	9
New Brunswick, N. J	32
Newburg, N. Y	53
New Haven, Conn	76
New Orleans, La	1550
Newport, Ky	744
Newport, R. I	162
Norwalk, Conn	45
Omaha, Neb	1455
Oswego, N. Y	237
Paterson, N. J	17
Peoria, Ill	1072
Petersburg, Va	378
Philadelphia, Pa	88
Pittsburg, Pa	431
Portland, Me	344
Providence, R. I	193
Quincy, Ill	1176
Racine, Wis	976
Rahway, N. J	20
Raliegh, N. C	669
Reading, Pa	128
Richmond, Va	356
Rochester, N. Y	451
Rock Island, Ill	1093
Roxbury, Mass	238
Sacremento, Cal	2900
St. Joseph, Mo	1385
St. Louis, Mo	1084
St. Paul, Minn	1441
Salem, Mass	252
Salt Lake City, Utah	2410
San Francisco, Cal	3038
Sandusky, Ohio	642
Savannah, Ga	974
Scranton, Pa	142
Springfield, Ill	1062
Springfield, Mass	138
Springfield, Ohio	828
Staunton, Va	486
Syracuse, N. Y	302
Tallahassa, Fla	1190
Terre Haute, Ind	912
Toledo, Ohio	742
Trenton, N. J	58
Troy, N. Y	148
Utica, N. Y	249
Vicksburg, Miss	1542
Washington, D. C	230
Wheeling, W. Va	522
Wilmington, Del	116
Wilmington, N. C	734
Worcester, Mass	192
Xenia, Ohio	685
Yanton, Dak	1500
Youngstown, Ohio	496
Zanesville, Ohio	569

THE

HARRISBURG

VISITORS' GUIDE

FOR THE USE OF

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,

CONTAINING A

Descriptive Tour of the City and Capitol Buildings, History of the Capital City of Pennsylvania, Historical Narratives, Population and Elections of State, County and City, List of Societies, Table of Distances, and other valuable information.

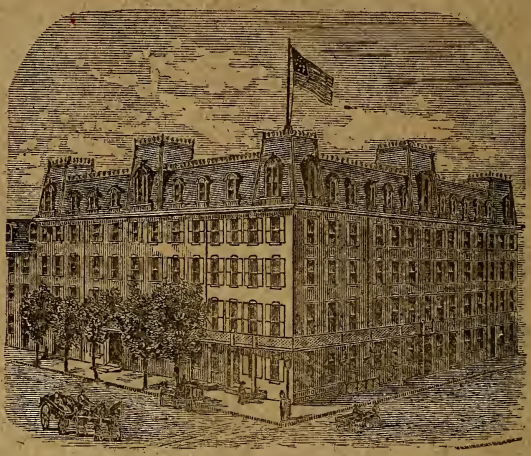
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